

Albert E. Knauf, Jr.
John W. Koletty
Joseph P. Kosciusko
Richard E. Kramer
David B. Kuhn, Jr.
Richard A. Leary
Anthony G. Livie
Gordon A. Long
John A. Madia
David V. Mastran
Walter H. Oehrlein
Richard M. Osgood,
Jr.
Karl J. Plotkin
Frank J. Prokop
Richard E. Pullen

Anthony P. Pyrz
Thomas A. Ridenour
Dennis J. Sellers
Dennis A. Shantz
Charles F. Shaw, Jr.
Thomas R. Shekells
Michael T. Shulick
Grover C. Starling
Jerry R. Stockton
Francis P. Tantalo
Thomas D. Thompson
Terrence R. Tutchings
James R. Webb III
Richard G. Wirth
Adolf H. Zabka
Andrew A. Zaleski II

The following midshipmen, U.S. Naval Academy, for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade of second lieutenant, effective upon their graduation, under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code. Date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Richard D. Bayer | Boyd K. Knowles |
| Robert F. Cook | Thomas O. Koch |
| Robert D. Hennessy | Bernd McConnell |
| Jan M. Jobanek | Nicholas A. Paldino |
| Henry B. Keese | Furman E. Thomas |

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. Archbishop Hrant Katchadorian, prelate of Armenians of North America, offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit. Amen.
Almighty God, divine Guide of all nations and people, direct us along the path of justice and honor in the conduct of our daily affairs. Shower Thy blessings on this noble Nation so that it may continue to shine with a warm brilliance amidst the darkening clouds of tyranny and oppression. Give of Thy eternal wisdom to the several Members of this august body, that they may be inspired toward a greatness of purpose, that they may be ennobled in the urgent search for peace, freedom, and justice for all of mankind.

In particular, we beseech Thee, O God, to be mindful of the Armenian people who this year sorrowfully commemorate the 50th anniversary of the martyrdom of one and a half million Armenians in the Turkish massacres of 1915. Mindful of the teachings of Thy Son, our Lord, Jesus Christ, we ask not for retribution or vengeance but for repentance and redemption. The Armenians have suffered too long the pain of tyranny and oppression. They, too, wish to share in Thy most precious gifts of liberty and justice. Their once joyous land, that nation of Christian warriors, O Lord, is now but a barren wasteland of sad and painful memories. Grant that they and Thy other homeless children be soon given the hope and reality of freedom.

We pray, Almighty God, that never again on this earth will the horror of genocide afflict any of Thy children. Spare them, through Thy divine intercession, the pain and grief which we try to forget but in our human weakness cannot.

Grant to all of the nations of the family of mankind, the compassion and love which Thy Son offered to us through

His sacrifice, that we may live freely with joy and happiness amidst all the glories of Thy creation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 22, 1965, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills of the House of the following titles:

On April 11, 1965:

H.R. 2862. An act to strengthen and improve educational quality and educational opportunities in the Nation's elementary and secondary schools.

On April 16, 1965:

H.R. 5721. An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide for acreage-poundage marketing quotas for tobacco, to amend the tobacco price support provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, and for other purposes.

On April 20, 1965:

H.R. 4527. An act to authorize appropriations for procurement of vessels and aircraft and construction of shore and offshore establishments for the Coast Guard.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 327. An act to provide assistance to the States of Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 1) entitled "Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BAYH, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. HRUSKA to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency have permission to sit today while the House is in session, during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the unanimous-consent request of April 14,

the Consent Calendar and the Private Calendar will be called today.

The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

SECTION 502 OF THE MERCHANT MARINE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4346) to amend section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, relating to construction differential subsidies.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask someone how much longer it is anticipated it will be necessary to pay a 60-percent subsidy for the construction of passenger vessels and 55-percent subsidies for the construction of freight and other vessels.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, let me say as chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries that the gentleman raises a very good question. If we are going to have an American merchant marine, we are going to have to subsidize the construction of vessels and the operation of American-flag vessels. So you can take your choice. We recently held hearings and were advised by high officials of the Navy that the American merchant marine was essential to the operation of the national defense. This bill is a continuation of the existing law. It extends it for 1 year. It is just that plain, I say to my fine friend; we are going to have to have this or we are just not going to construct any more vessels.

Mr. GROSS. Would the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina be able to give us any assurance that these subsidies can be reduced in the foreseeable future or must they continue at the high rate of 55 and 60 percent?

Mr. BONNER. There is a matter of accelerating costs under the situations that now exist. The gentleman knows what those costs are due to.

Mr. GROSS. In other words, if inflation continues in this country—

Mr. BONNER. I do not think it is inflation so much. I think it is the manner in which they operate with respect to labor contracts.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, inflation and increasing costs enter into that.

Mr. BONNER. If you want to call that inflation then, of course, that is your privilege. I am not opposed to unionism, but we do have a difficult time keeping our ships and our merchant marine operating. We have difficulty on the shore side as well as the floating side.

So, I feel very much concerned about this. I know we must have these ships and I know the position of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. One further question: Are the American shipyard owners spending any money to modernize the shipyards of this country to meet the modernization and lower costs of foreign yards?

Mr. BONNER. If the gentleman will yield further, I believe we have good management in our American yards. I believe they have modern equipment.

They have tried to stay abreast of the advance in technology and engineering. The gentleman from Iowa can visit the yards themselves. I would be delighted to have the gentleman go with us sometime. The gentleman served on this committee and he knows our problems in connection with this matter.

Mr. GROSS. Is the gentleman from North Carolina speaking of foreign yards or the domestic yards in extending to the gentleman from Iowa that invitation?

Mr. BONNER. Under the prevailing arrangements we did help build some very nice foreign yards. But it is not the yard itself, but the cost of material and the necessary manpower to construct the vessels.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his explanation.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 4346

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proviso in the second sentence of subsection (b) of section 502 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 1152(b)), is amended by striking out "June 30, 1965," and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1966."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BENEFITS FOR DISABILITY IN LINE OF DUTY

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3413) to amend section 106 of title 38 of the United States Code to provide that individuals who incur a disability in line of duty during certain service shall be entitled to certain veterans' benefits.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the honorable chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], about the Civil Service Commission being opposed to this bill and so reported in the hearing on the same, on the basis that this represents five more points than a non-disabled ex-serviceman receives for a rating on examination. Secondly, with reference to the late filing privileges for examination and, finally, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services who just happens to be in this position here today, I would like to have a little discussion from the distinguished chairman about the question as to whether or not this would do away with prior elimination of certain veterans' rights for those who have served less than 90 days in peacetime and whether it would apply to those who are in for training and in order to meet a commitment only under the new 60-day and 8-year Reserve or Guard Training Act, and whether this applies to members of the Selective Service, commonly called draftees?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this bill does one very simple thing. An American citizen up in the hills of Arkansas was ordered to an induction station to be inducted into the armed services. On the way to this induction station he was involved in a bus wreck and was injured.

The Veterans' Administration says he has a service-connected disability and they pay him service-connected disability. But he does not have a discharge because he was never inducted and the Civil Service Commission will not give him veterans' preference.

This bill proposes to do that one single thing of granting to this man a service-connected rating as far as the Civil Service Commission is concerned.

It does not affect the 90-day rule and it does not affect the 6-month inductee or anything of that nature. As far as our committee knows it only applies to one person.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, if I may query further, it would of course, establish the tradition and the precedent for future similar instances whether they are inductees or the man is being inducted and traveling from the hills of Arkansas to an induction center in the hills of Missouri, is that correct?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. That is correct. Here is one department of the Government saying that he is service connected and another branch saying no. If a man is to be inducted and on the way to his induction center he is injured, there should be some disability allowance made.

Mr. HALL. Does the gentleman have any further comment on his being given a 5-point or a 10-point preference?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Yes, he would be given 10 points.

Mr. HALL. Part of the objection of the Civil Service Commission is that he would have five points more than another individual might have.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. He has no veteran preference today. He is not considered to be a veteran.

Mr. HALL. But he is going from zero to 10 over those who have only 5 points.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. If a man has a service-connected disability he gets 10 points, and if he is simply a veteran he would get only 5 points.

Mr. HALL. Let me clarify this a little further. You are giving the service connection by fiat even though he has not been inducted or has not served, whereas a man who had served maybe 2 years as a draftee but is nonservice connected would have only 5 points.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. If a man lives in a city large enough to have an induction center and reports for induction and subsequently is sent to a military post and is in an accident en route, he would be disabled and receive service-connected disability compensation.

On the other hand, a man who must travel a great distance to the induction station, and is injured en route, prior to induction, would not be treated the same.

Mr. HALL. The gentleman feels it would not have any effect on the general laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and the enlistment or enrollment in the military or naval service, selection by the draft, or the length of time served in a capacity other than in time of emergency or war.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. No, sir; it does not change that in any way, form or fashion.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. What would happen in the event an enlistee or inductee lost his life in an automobile accident in reporting to a center for induction into the service?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I do not think this bill changes that at all.

Mr. GROSS. Would he be covered by the bill?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. He should be covered, but he is not. This is strictly a civil service bill. He should be covered, in my opinion.

Mr. HALL. Is there any need for haste in connection with this legislation? Because of lack of full information and study immediately after the Easter recess, I am prone to ask that this bill be passed over without prejudice. On the other hand, I do not mean by that, as one of the official objectors, I want to get a rule or want it to come up on the Consent Calendar. I want to be for this legislation if it is needed. I happen to be the only one who has had an opportunity to review it as much as I have.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. There is a degree of haste in that one of our colleagues has recommended this man to be postmaster in his hometown. I thought every Member on that side had been contacted during this situation, and had it explained. That gentleman is not on the floor today.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

EXEMPTION OF POSTAL FIELD SERVICE FROM SECTION 1310 OF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1952

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 6622) to exempt the postal field service from section 1310 of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I believe I am on this subcommittee, but I regret that I was not able to sit in on the hearings because of hearings in the Foreign Affairs Committee. I would like to ask the gentleman from New York one question, if I can properly state it.

As to the elimination of the restriction on the Post Office Department, will those thereby liberated be available throughout the rest of the Government?

Mr. DULSKI. No, it will not. The 44,728 positions that are in this legislation will not change the number that we have in the report on page 2.

Mr. GROSS. So there is a restriction that would prohibit that?

Mr. DULSKI. Yes, there is.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HALL. Further reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand, and this question is analogous to the one asked by the gentleman from Iowa, that this will release the Post Office so far as nonpostal agencies are concerned, but is there anything known about the other agencies insofar as the administration plans are concerned for filling these specific positions when they are vacated, and which nonpostal agencies may fill? What would be the overall cost to the taxpayers?

Mr. DULSKI. Relating to the positions, in 1966 there will be a decrease in positions from the 44,728 if the trend continues.

Mr. HALL. That is a decrease in the original number to be requested?

Mr. DULSKI. That is correct, as shown on page 2 of the report.

Mr. HALL. Does the gentleman have any information about whether other agencies will take up this slack thereby created?

Mr. DULSKI. That is the positions shown on page 2 of the report.

Mr. HALL. I have read this. As I understand it, the cost has not been extended to the taxpayers? The committee in its report states that higher rates per hour can be expected to offset a smaller increase in the manpower, but there is no estimate indicated.

Mr. DULSKI. I do not have any definite figures, but the last three lines of the report show there will be some additional cost.

Mr. HALL. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 6622

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 1310(a) of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1952, as amended (5 U.S.C. 43, note), is amended by striking out "That increases in the number of permanent personnel in the Postal Field Service not exceeding 10 per centum above the total number of its permanent employees on September 1, 1950, shall not be chargeable to this limitation: And provided further,"

(b) Section 1310 of such Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 43, note), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection: "(f) This section shall not apply to the postal field service of the Post Office Department."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PECOS NATIONAL MONUMENT, N. MEX.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3165) to authorize the establishment of the

Pecos National Monument in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask someone knowledgeable about this bill, why there should be a \$500,000 cost if some 300 acres of land are being donated?

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I am happy to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MORRIS. The cost is going to be for the restoration and development of the Indian pueblo. The land will be free. The pueblos are to be restored like they were in the 13th century. There will be no cost for the land.

Mr. GROSS. There is going to be a cost of \$60,000 a year on top of that, apparently, and that seems to be a little high.

Mr. MORRIS. It is going to be a part of the national park system. It will come under the same type of treatment so far as fees and other items are concerned as other units of the national park system. The \$60,000 is the estimated cost of operation and maintenance of the facilities and with reference to the regular projects that are held in all national park installations.

Mr. GROSS. They are not going to put hot and cold running water in those pueblos, are they, at a cost of \$500,000?

Mr. MORRIS. No, sir. I do not believe the pueblos had that in the 13th century.

Mr. GROSS. I doubt it too. But I cannot quite understand why it should cost \$500,000 with the land being donated. These pueblos must be getting quite expensive as have a great many things in the Great Society.

Mr. MORRIS. This pueblo is in a rather isolated part of the country or relatively so at least. But there is no construction cost involved and the figures are on the basis of being a little bit higher than they would be in places where there is a great deal of construction activity. But there is no intention of having any elaborate structures built and they are just going to try to recreate the pueblos as they were in the 13th century.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3165

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to set apart and preserve for the benefit and enjoyment of the American people a site of exceptional historic and archeological importance, the Secretary of the Interior may accept on behalf of the United States the donation of approximately three hundred and forty-two acres of land, of interests therein, including the remains and artifacts of the seventeenth century Spanish mission and ancient Indian pueblo near Pecos, New Mexico, for administration as the Pecos National Monument.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall administer, protect, and develop the national monument in

accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), as amended and supplemented.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, after "land," strike out "of" and insert "or".

Page 2, after line 4, add a new section reading as follows:

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$500,000, as are required for construction of facilities and excavation and stabilization of the ruins in the Pecos National Monument under this Act.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO AC- CEPT AND WEAR DECORATIONS OF CERTAIN FOREIGN NATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3045) to authorize certain members of the Armed Forces to accept and wear decorations of certain foreign nations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is strictly limited to the war in Vietnam; is it not?

Mr. PHILBIN. The gentleman is correct—that is right.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 3045

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Treasury, members and former members of the Armed Forces of the United States holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, who have served, subsequent to February 28, 1961, in Vietnam and such of the waters or lands adjacent thereto as may be designated by the respective Secretaries, are authorized, during any period in which members of the Armed Forces of the United States are serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict in Vietnam against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party, or during any period of hostilities in Vietnam in which the United States may be engaged, and for one year thereafter, to accept from the Government of the Republic of Vietnam or from the government of any other foreign nation whose personnel are serving in Vietnam in the cause of the Government of the Republic of Vietnam such decorations, orders, and emblems as may be tendered them for such service, and which are conferred by such governments upon members of their own military forces. For purposes of this Act the consent of Congress required in accordance with clause 8 of section 9, article I of the Constitution is hereby granted. Subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary concerned, any such member or former member holding any office of profit or trust under the United States is authorized

to wear any decoration, order, or emblem accepted pursuant to authority in this Act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE DISPOSAL OF RAW SILK AND SILK NOILS FROM THE NATIONAL STOCKPILE

The Clerk called the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 100) expressing the approval of Congress for the disposal of raw silk and silk noils from the national stockpile.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 100

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress expressly approves, pursuant to section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98b(e)), the disposal of approximately one hundred and thirteen thousand five hundred pounds of raw silk and approximately nine hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred pounds of silk noils from the national stockpile.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISPOSAL OF CHROMIUM METAL, ACID GRADE FLUORSAPAR, AND SILICON CARBIDE FROM THE SUPPLEMENTAL STOCKPILE

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 330) to authorize the disposal of chromium metal, acid grade fluorspar, and silicon carbide from the supplemental stockpile.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

H.J. RES. 330

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Administrator of General Services is hereby authorized to dispose of, by negotiation or otherwise, the following materials, in approximately the following quantities, now held in the supplemental stockpile established pursuant to section 104(b) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704(b)):

(1) thirty-three thousand five hundred and fifty-two pounds of chromium metal;

(2) four thousand five hundred and forty-eight short dry tons of acid grade fluorspar; and

(3) fifty-six short tons of silicon carbide.

Such disposition may be made without regard to the provisions of section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act (50 U.S.C. 98b): *Provided*, That the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CODIFICATION OF GENERAL AND PERMANENT LAWS RELATING TO DECEDENTS' ESTATES AND FIDUCIARY RELATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PART III, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4465) to enact part III of the District of Columbia Code, entitled "Decedents' Estates and Fiduciary Relations," codifying the general and permanent laws relating to decedents' estates and fiduciary relations in the District of Columbia.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object. I simply want to state prior to putting over this bill because of failure of compliance with a stipulated agreement during the organization of this Congress, counsel has very excellently supplied the minority objectors with full information and the past history on this bill and we shall not at this time object.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, because of the cost of printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a bill as lengthy as the bill just passed, I ask unanimous consent that the printing of H.R. 4465 in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and in the Journal be dispensed with.

THE SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

THE SPEAKER. This concludes the call of eligible bills on the Consent Calendar.

PRIVATE CALENDAR

THE SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the first individual bill on the Private Calendar.

CHILDREN OF MRS. ELIZABETH A. DOMBROWSKI

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1291) for the relief of the children of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Dombrowski.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from California [Mr. TALCOTT] I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

ESTATE OF JOHANNA GRISTEDE, DECEASED

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1356) for the relief of the estate of Johanna Gristede, deceased.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 1356

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any period of limitations or lapse of time, claim for credit or refund of any overpayment of income taxes for the taxable year 1953 made by Johanna Gristede, late of Scarsdale, New York, may be filed by the estate of Johanna Gristede, deceased, at any time within one year after the date of the enactment of this Act. The provisions of sections 322(b), 3774, and 3775 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 shall not apply to the credit or refund of any overpayment of tax with respect to which a claim is filed pursuant to this Act within such one-year period.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CWO ELDEN R. COMER

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1374) for the relief of CWO Elden R. Comer.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from California [Mr. TALCOTT], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MRS. NATHALIE ILINE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1380) for the relief of Mrs. Nathalie Iline.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

FOR THE RELIEF OF MRS. HELEN VESELENAK

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1475) for the relief of Mrs. Helen Veselenak.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

MRS. GERTRUDE RESKIN

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2155) for the relief of Mrs. Gertrude Reskin.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from California [Mr. TALCOTT], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SHIRLEY SHAPIRO

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2681) for the relief of Shirley Shapiro.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from California [Mr. TALCOTT], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

OUTLET STORES, INC.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 2924) for the relief of the Outlet Stores, Inc.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

BRYCE A. SMITH

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3075) for the relief of Bryce A. Smith.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from California [Mr. TALCOTT], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

ESTATE OF BART BRISCOE EDGAR, DECEASED

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3076) for the relief of the estate of Bart Briscoe Edgar, deceased.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from California [Mr. TALCOTT], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

CHARLES MAROWITZ

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1445) for the relief of Charles Marowitz.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

McKOY-HELGERSON CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3137) for the relief of McKoy-Helgerson Co.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CONTE], I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

ROBERT J. BEAS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 4443) for the relief of Robert J. Beas.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the call of the Private Calendar.

DISASTER RELIEF ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 153)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of activity under authority of Public Law 875, 81st Congress, as amended, and required by section 8 of such law.

Funds which have been appropriated to accomplish the Federal assistance determined eligible under this authority are specifically appropriated to the President for purposes of disaster relief.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 26, 1965.

BIRTHDAY OF TANZANIA

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Africa of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I am happy to note to the House that this is the birthday of the new African nation of Tanzania.

To President Julius Nyerere and his coworkers and to all of the people of Tanzania for myself, the members of the subcommittee and, I am confident, for all the Members of the House of Representatives, I extend warm congratulations and sincere best wishes. I have no doubt that ahead of Tanzania is a future of radiant brilliance.

I have known President Nyerere for many years and count him as a close personal friend. The union of Zanzibar with Tanganyika I thought wise and consistent with the proposal of the ultimate federation of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, long advocated by Nyerere and others.

Again, Mr. Speaker, my warmest congratulations to Tanzania on this happy anniversary occasion.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Speaker, the United Republic of Tanzania celebrates today its first anniversary. One year ago the African nations of Tanganyika and Zanzibar joined in establishing this new Republic and embarked upon the course of building a unified and prosperous society.

As a nation whose own history of development is young, we extend a special

greeting to the people of Tanzania on this their Union Day, remembering the enduring hope and vision of all men.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, today marks the first anniversary of the establishment of the United Republic of Tanzania. On this important day, I want to extend my warmest congratulations to that rising young African nation, to its President, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, and to the people of Tanzania. The 26th of April is Union Day in this African nation, rather than independence day, because it was on this day just one year ago that the two new African nations of Tanganyika and Zanzibar embarked upon the enormous project of combining their two countries into a single nation.

Nature started Tanzania off with the basic fundamentals with which to build a nation—above all, a vigorous people, important values and traditions deeply imbedded in their society, a variety of mineral and agricultural resources having important developmental potential, and exciting touristic possibilities. Starting with their present endowments, Tanzanians, like our own Nation nearly two centuries ago, have set about working out for themselves the physical, political, and cultural foundations for a thriving new nation.

They, and they alone, have the heavy responsibility for deciding the real future of their nation—the kind of government they want in the longer run; the type of society they should develop as they mature as an independent people in today's world; how much they want to keep of the old and the traditional; how much they would like to bring in of the new and the modern. They must determine how to get the schools, the teachers, the doctors, the hospitals, and the formidable array of other assets they want and need.

As this young nation of Tanzania struggles to create a unified and prosperous nation, we Americans may well feel both nostalgia and admiration. A hundred and seventy years ago and more, we, too, were a small, very new nation going through much of the same struggle with many of the same problems as this young nation now celebrating its first birthday. So today, I ask my fellow Americans to join me in expressing our friendship for the nation and peoples of Tanzania, as they pass this important milestone in their country's history.

Mr. FARNUM. Mr. Speaker, exactly 1 year ago today, on April 26, the new African Nations of Tanganyika and Zanzibar embarked upon the enormous task of forging the two countries into a single nation.

To the people of that new nation, Tanzania, and to its President, Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, I wish to extend my best wishes for the future, and congratulations for what has been done in 1 year.

All Americans must feel admiration for the daring concepts that were given reality a year ago. Our own history of a struggle toward a concept which many said could not be attained, makes it obvious to us that this young nation has many trials and tribulations in the days

ahead. That it will come through successfully and attain the destiny ordained for a people loving freedom is the hope of all Americans on this day.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that any wishing to join me in good wishes to Tanzania have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

BIRTHDAY OF TANZANIA

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. Speaker, 1 year ago today Tanganyika and Zanzibar officially united as the Republic of Tanzania. It is a privilege for me to join with my colleague, Congressman O'HARA, in commemorating this historic event.

Unhappily, we must also recall that during this year of union American-Tanzanian relations have markedly deteriorated. Periodic reports in the western press fluctuate between praise for the Republic and President Julius Nyerere, and alarm over Communist machinations. Whatever misunderstanding exists between our two governments, relations have been made more difficult by these press reports.

Last November our Government was unfortunately accused of instigating a plot to overthrow the lawful Government of Tanzania. Two American Foreign Service officers were expelled on the basis of this erroneous accusation. In turn, the present administration exhibiting more emotion than maturity, retaliated in kind by forcing the recall of Tanzania's diplomatic representatives here in Washington.

It is my hope that the administration with hindsight and calmness will repair this breach in relations between our two countries. Is this first anniversary of the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar not a good time for the President to take the initiative and open talks leading to a full restoration of our traditional friendly relations?

DEATH OF JOSEPH L. TAYLOR

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to report the death on February 19, 1965, in Arlington, Va., of Joseph L. Taylor, a distinguished son of Arkansas, who was born in Mulberry, Crawford County, Ark. Many of his relatives and friends now reside there. Mrs. Trimble and I extend our sincere sympathy to the widow, Mrs. Ruby Taylor, and to the entire family.

He had a wonderful record in life, and those who know him best would say of his creed in life was as Edgar A. Guest said:

MY CREED

To live as gently as I can;
To be, no matter where, a man;
To take what comes of good or ill
And cling to faith and honor still;
To do my best, and let that stand
The record of my brain and hand;
And then, should failure come to me,
Still work and hope for victory.

To have no secret place wherein
I stoop unseen to shame or sin;
To be the same when I'm alone
As when my every deed is known;
To live undaunted, unafraid
Of any step that I have made;
To be without pretense or sham
Exactly what men think I am.

To leave some simple mark behind
To keep my having lived in mind;
If enmity to aught I show
To be an honest, generous foe,
To play my little part, nor whine
That greater honors are not mine.
This, I believe, is all I need
For my philosophy and creed.

He had a distinguished life and career.

Joseph L. Taylor was born in Mulberry, Ark., on January 14, 1911, the second son of a family which was to include six brothers and four sisters. In his infancy, his family moved to Oklahoma, where he spent his boyhood and received his education. At a very young age, he became interested in electricity, and often asked for a pair of pliers or electrical wire, rather than toys, for Christmas. Much to the annoyance of his older brother, he strung wires all over the bedroom which they shared, making entrance or exit thereto a hazardous undertaking. In his early teens, he worked after school and during summer vacation helping in a garage, and learning the meter-reading business with the local power company. His first full-time job was with the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. in Muskogee, Okla., where he earned an enviable reputation with the old-timers as being a first-class "kid" electrician. The serious illness of his father and the need of the family precluded this young man's desire for a college education. However, his eagerness for knowledge was not to be denied. He took advantage of extension courses from the University of Oklahoma, various training programs with the companies where he was employed, and most especially his ardent perusal of books of all kinds. His intrinsic ability to learn not only the facts, but to comprehend highly theoretical concepts destined this young man to command a place of repute in the emerging new field of electronics, atom splitting, and space. In 1935 he was studying "Atoms in Action," with the full

conviction that the new atom would be split, and that this action would open a whole new field. His friends taunted him as being a "Buck Rogers," and offered to provide him with a suitable soapbox and location in the city to expound his theories and predictions.

Despite the dark days of the depression, with heavy responsibilities to his wife, widowed mother, and brothers and sisters, his deep personal loss of his three children in infancy, Taylor became a licensed pilot, qualified on multiengine airplanes, and became a licensed "ham radio" operator, designing and building all his own equipment. His ability in the electrical and communications field was highly respected and regarded throughout his employment with the Bell Telephone Co., Phillips Petroleum Co., and the Stanolind Pipe Line Co. Thus equipped, and with a growing concern for the expansion of the war in Europe to this country, Taylor sought employment with the Mare Island naval shipyard in September 1941. Pearl Harbor followed on December 7, and Taylor joined the Navy in January 1942, with the avowed desire to rescue the prisoners in the Philippines.

At age 30, Taylor refused a commission in the Navy in favor of the then highly classified and restricted School of Radio Materiel at Treasure Island, Calif., whose subjects included radar and sonar, as well as general electronics and communications, entering the Navy as a radioman 2d class. Upon completion of this highly concentrated and competitive course, he earned the promotion to radio technician 1st class. After refusing an instructorship at Treasure Island, Taylor, with the simple explanation that he wanted to be where the feathers were flying, selected the U.S.S. *Denver*, CL-58, a new light cruiser being commissioned in Philadelphia, Pa. Being a "plank owner" in this ship was to be a matter of great pride to him, and he often spoke of her as "the" ship that won the war.

The *Denver's* record was to be slightly less than 3 years in the South Pacific, but it was to be a highly rewarding one. She was credited with the destruction or assist of 7 Japanese warships, 14 Japanese aircraft, and participation in 14 shore bombardments, most of which covered amphibious landings. On the other side of the ledger, she had her share of hits and near misses, having had three Nip 8-inch projectiles pass completely through her, and getting hit by an aerial torpedo within the next 10 days, and having a Kamikaze crash aboard, holing her starboard side. The *Denver* was destined to make herself well-known and highly respected for her deadly accurate firepower in the familiar names of Empress Augusta Bay, Pelelieu, Leyte, Lingayen Gulf, Tinian, Saipan, Battle of Surigao Straits, and so forth, as part of the famous task force 58 of the 7th Fleet sweeping from the Solomons, Marshalls, and Marianas to Iwo Jima. She served as flagship of her cruiser division on various occasions. Perhaps the most spectacular battle was that of Empress Augusta Bay, where a 3-hour knock-down, drag-out

type of battle, in a drenching rainstorm, was to pit our light cruisers and destroyers against the heavy cruisers and destroyers of the enemy, in a churning radius of 30 miles, to sink, damage, and route the entire enemy force with intensive long-range gunnery dueling.

During this tour of duty aboard the *Denver*, Taylor had rapidly been promoted to chief radio technician, warrant radio technician, to lieutenant. Often his officers waived the minimum time requirements for promotion in recognition of his skill, ability, and the wealth of technical knowledge he had brought to the Navy with him. He expertly organized and trained his men to the top of efficiency. He inspired them to unexpected heights by his own self-confidence, his leadership and devotion to duty. Perhaps his greatest personal satisfaction was when the *Denver*, steaming as flagship for Rear Adm. R. S. Riggs, at the head of the cruiser division in column, became the first heavy U.S. man-of-war to enter Manila Bay since the beginning of the Pacific war. It was here that Taylor realized his vow to rescue the prisoners in the Philippines. He was detached from the *Denver* and returned to the United States on the ship that carried the first prisoners from the Philippines. During a recent luncheon in honor of Taylor, Capt. Fred W. Hoepfner, head of the U.S. Naval Communications Headquarters, who had been a junior officer aboard the *Denver* with Taylor, said of him:

It might well be said that Taylor saved my life and those of others aboard the *Denver* because of his ability and his actions in keeping communications and radar equipments in an effective operating unit at all times.

This was especially true when the *Denver* was torpedoed by planes, when Taylor established emergency auxiliary power, put up an emergency antenna and called Munda Air Force Base for air coverage to beat off the air attack designed to finish off the *Denver* while she lay dead in the water.

Taylor was released to inactive duty in September 1945. He went to the San Francisco Naval Shipyard as a civilian electronics engineer, where among other things, he organized, staffed, and trained the shore electronics division, which became one of the most popular "can-do" crews there. He made frequent trips to Washington to present his requirements and to provide technical advice on many new and novel electronics operations. At his farewell luncheon, he was toasted as being "San Francisco Naval Shipyard's greatest salesman."

In 1958, Taylor came to Washington to head the terminal equipments branch of the shore division of the Bureau of Ships. Here again, he was known for his dedication, his superior ability, and his zest and enthusiasm. The tougher the job, the more satisfaction he enjoyed in solving it.

In June of 1961, Taylor became the chief electronics engineer of the U.S. Naval Communications Systems Headquarters, an organization of the Chief of

Naval Operations. His engineering judgments and decisions were to be reflected in every naval communications station throughout the world. He traveled almost constantly to almost every country in the world, where his activities placed him in remote areas to explain an operation to a radio striker, to the highest echelons of foreign governments, both military and civilian. The image and ability he presented was to make him highly respected and regarded, worldwide, for his integrity, devotion, and his exceptionally keen desire to make not only naval communications second to none, but to so integrate these facilities, when required, with those of our allies. Capt. George Dixon, U.S. Navy, retired, his former boss, when relating that Taylor's death had been broadcast worldwide on naval communications, said:

He was known, admired, and held in great affection by many in foreign lands, both sailors, officers, and those high in civilian governments. They have suffered a great loss in this man's passing.

Taylor was to be promoted again, just prior to his death, to head the facilities and securities division of the U.S. naval district, industrial manager. While he was suffering from increasing pain from a heart attack he had in 1962, he attacked this challenging job with great energy and high hopes, believing thoroughly that here he could do the most good for the Navy he loved so well.

Joseph L. Taylor was to die suddenly, in the arms of his wife, on February 19, 1965. Tributes came from all over the world. Men of great stature were to weep openly and unashamedly. A great host of friends were to fill Fort Myer chapel to overflowing, to participate in the full military honors to be accorded to him. The caisson and white horses carried him to his final resting place, a gentle sloping hill in the Arlington National Cemetery.

WYOMING MUSCLE BUILDER

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wyoming?

There was no objection.

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, I trust that my colleagues will not be offended when one who is new among you attempts to show you the ropes. Some of the most exclusive bodies in the world, two in this Congress, are getting out of shape.

I hold in my hand a Wyoming muscle builder, an isometric rope, which is distributed by Ideas, Inc., an industry in the State of Wyoming.

I want to say to my colleagues that if they cannot find the Rayburn Gym, they can still maintain physical fitness with one of these products of my State. One has been distributed to each of you, and I hope it will help keep you in physical fitness.

THE HONORABLE THOMAS C. MANN SPEAKS IN BIRMINGHAM

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, each year the city of Birmingham, Ala., salutes a country or an entire area of the world at its annual Festival of Arts. This year Birmingham's 14th Annual Festival of Arts, the world's oldest continuous arts festival, is paying tribute to Latin America in general and to Mexico in particular.

At the request of festival officials, I had the pleasure of extending invitations to the Honorable Fulton Freeman, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico; the Honorable Hugo B. Margain, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; and the Honorable Thomas C. Mann, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. We were delighted that all three of these distinguished gentlemen accepted and were able to attend the opening festivities in Birmingham on Friday, April 23.

The 1965 festival was formally opened at a reception and dinner last Friday evening, with Secretary Mann delivering the principal address. Stressing the close and friendly ties between the United States and Mexico, Secretary Mann's address, which follows, is particularly appropriate at a time when so many nations of the world find it difficult to settle their differences without bloodshed:

OUR AMERICAN COMMUNITY

(Remarks by the Honorable Thomas C. Mann, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, on the occasion of the 14th Annual Festival of Arts, Birmingham, Ala., Apr. 23, 1965)

Mr. Chairman, Congressman SELDEN, Governor Wallace, Ambassador Margain, Ambassador Freeman, other distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, I am pleased to join with you this evening to celebrate the opening of the 14th annual Festival of Arts which this year pays tribute to the arts and culture of Mexico.

The city of Birmingham and the Festival of Arts committee deserve a salute for the valuable contributions you have made over the past 13 years to the cause of better understanding and appreciation of other cultures.

As a fourth-generation Texan, I feel especially at home in our Southland, and having been born and raised near our border with Mexico, I am delighted at the opportunity to take part in this tribute to our great neighbor to the south.

In recent years, there has been a gratifying increase in the knowledge of our citizens about Latin America, and especially Mexico. More of our people are appreciating the culture and rich heritage of our southern neighbors. We are enjoying a growing interchange of persons through tourism and business, and more of us are learning the Spanish language.

Our first historical ties with Latin America go back to the days of the Spanish conquistadores. The territory which is now Alabama was first explored by Spaniards. Hernando de Soto, after his adventures in the

Yucatan and South America, visited this area in 1539. And for a while in the late 1700's, Alabama was under the flag of Spain.

The Alabamian cities of Cordoba and Andalusia, deriving their names from Spain are testimony to the earlier ties between this area and Spanish culture, and the waters of the Gulf of Mexico have been a continuous bond with Latin America.

Over the years that followed the early explorations, the cultures of Mexico and the United States have developed in independent ways, each dynamic and rewarding.

Mexico has long been concerned for the economics of development and for the practical application of social reforms. The principal discussions of today are about per capita income, economic growth rates, common markets, and productivity. United in the most noble of all alliances—the Alliance for Progress—the United States, Mexico, and the hemisphere are working together for progress. We are working to build economies which can provide the jobs, food, and housing for our growing populations.

The new impetus in economic development should not, however, imply that the concern for the nonmaterialistic values should be any less. The Charter of Punta del Este which established the Alliance speaks of "the indomitable spirit of free man which has been the heritage of American civilization." This spirit is what has moved mankind to its highest accomplishments. Without it, the material benefits we seek from life are without meaning and, indeed, they may become unattainable.

I think there has been a better understanding in recent years among all of us in the Western Hemisphere that what we in the United States have attempted to create for our citizens and what Latin America is now trying to accomplish are basically the same, that is, the greatest good for the greatest number of our peoples within a framework of freedom. Within this goal are included not only the material things but all the spiritual values necessary to man's dignity.

Mexico has an outstanding record of progress toward this goal. Its great revolution, beginning in 1910, broke the bonds of feudalism and launched modern Mexico. After a period of internal strife, this Republic has forged social institutions which have given its people political stability while stimulating a dynamic economic growth.

In this same period, our two peoples have come to know one another better through ties of trade and travel. Our exports to Mexico have exceeded \$800 million annually, and imports have been nearly \$600 million a year. In addition, Mexico earns in tourism and border transactions over \$650 million a year, with U.S. citizens making up 87 percent of all tourists visiting the interior of Mexico—nearly 900,000 in 1964. Similarly, Mexican citizens visiting the United States—over 200,000 a year—spend well over \$200 million in this country.

About 69 percent of all Mexican imports come from the United States, and this country buys over 60 percent of total Mexican exports.

Since the time when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt announced our good neighbor policy, our ties with our neighbors to the south have become stronger each year.

One of the most significant accomplishments of the United States and Mexico is the way in which we have managed our boundary problems in this century. In the latter part of the 19th century, we established with Mexico a Commission to mark our common boundary. This Commission has evolved into the International Boundary and Water Commission, which under a 1944 treaty, has carried out and continues to implement a unique cooperative endeavor in water sharing and management in a water

deficit area. Today we have taken up together one of man's oldest challenges—the usage of precious water resources—and are building a new, and we believe more durable and vital, southwest community, astride an international boundary and geared to the mutual development of a common river.

In very few places in the world is there a border as long as that between our two countries—some 2,000 miles—which is so tranquil and so informal. Our bilateral differences are those of friends and are taken to the negotiating table for solution. There are few bordering countries with differing languages and cultures which have our record of amity and cooperation. Last September, speaking at a ceremony marking the settlement of the Chamizal border dispute with Mexico, President Johnson said:

"Let a troubled world take note that here, on this border between the United States and Mexico, two free nations, unafraid, have resolved their differences with honor, with dignity, and with justice to the peoples of both nations."

It is gratifying that we are sharing our cultures more and more with one another. This is a process that has enriched our lives.

Finally, I would like to express my hope that the great city of Birmingham and indeed the entire Southland will continue to strengthen the many cultural and economic ties that unite our country with Mexico and all of Latin America. Our Southland is uniquely qualified to serve as the bridge between the two cultures. It not only has a special historical relationship but is the gateway through which commerce, tourism, and ideas flow in both directions.

Again, I would like to applaud the efforts of Birmingham and commend this Festival of Arts as being in the finest tradition of southern hospitality. It truly reflects the deep interest of our country in promoting a better understanding of the world in which we live.

HON. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, it has been my privilege to know Florida's distinguished senior Senator, the Honorable SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, for many years. He is a man highly respected by all who know him and he is one who has served our State and Nation long and well.

Last Monday, April 19, 1965, the editor of his hometown newspaper, Mr. Loyal Frisbie, of the Polk County Democrat, paid tribute to Senator HOLLAND in an editorial entitled "A Man Can Be a Man."

The editorial, which follows, reflects the character of this man who has given such distinguished and faithful service to us all:

A MAN CAN BE A MAN

SPESSARD HOLLAND, who used to represent the majority opinion not only in Florida but in the United States, is rapidly becoming a political oddity.

He was, and is, a public servant who believes that he can serve the public best by adhering to his own principles; by promising the voters not necessarily what they want to hear, but by outlining his beliefs and promising to stand by them.

On this basis, he won two terms in the Florida Senate in the 1930's. On this basis, he was elected Governor of Florida in 1940. On this basis, he has won election four times to the U.S. Senate.

Today, while the great majority of Members of the U.S. Congress are falling over themselves to cater to pressure groups of all types, he is still demonstrating that, even in political life, a man can afford to be a man.

SPESSARD HOLLAND learned his political philosophy in a day when it was still fashionable to believe that a man stood on his own feet, earned his own way, and sought help only when his own resources proved inadequate to meet his problems. The same theory applied to cities and counties and States.

The rapidly accelerating trend in this country in the past two or three decades has been for people and cities and counties and States to turn first to a higher level of government for help. It is no longer fashionable to believe in self-help at the community level.

For many, many years, the reaction of lazy or indifferent persons to a call for community service has been, "Let George do it." Today, it is obvious that George's last name is Washington. To meet whatever problems exist, or may possibly exist in the future, the current pattern is to pass the buck to Washington.

Too many people are willing to surrender their own freedom to exercise initiative in return for a Federal handout. It is undisputed that control follows the dollar, and our once self-reliant race of Americans is more and more willing to accept the control as readily as the dollar.

Congress, which could halt this trend if it would, proves to be made up principally of followers, rather than leaders. The votes of a majority of its Members unmistakably are influenced more by what heavy voting blocs in their home States want, than by consideration of what is best for the long-term good of the Nation.

SPESSARD HOLLAND has demonstrated this doesn't have to be so—and never more clearly than when he was campaigning for reelection in 1964.

To the city dwellers, reapportionment of the legislature solely on the basis of population, in both houses, was a paramount issue. Senator HOLLAND believed that, although the Florida Legislature was badly apportioned, a balance of power should be maintained in any reapportionment. Like the Congress itself, he held that membership of one house should be based on population, that of the other on geography and other factors.

This was not a popular view in, for instance, populous Dade County. But time after time, when questioned on this point in television interviews, HOLLAND gave his opinion frankly, and the reasons for it.

He was warned he would certainly lose Dade County by this stand. He carried it by more than 80,000 votes.

SPESSARD HOLLAND took the risk of being positive, rather than popular. Liberal-minded Dade joined moderate central Florida and the conservative panhandle in returning him to the Senate by a record vote. Many of his senatorial colleagues, nervously eyeing bloc votes in their own States, would do well to study the Holland record.

THE 17TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. DYAL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the 17th anniversary since Prime Minister Ben Gurion, standing in the art museum at Tel Aviv in 1948, declared the establishment of an independent state of Israel and the return of the exiles to that land. His declaration was followed by recognition of President Truman and the United States of America.

My travel in that land causes me today to compliment the people of Israel and their leaders for wresting the land from its barrenness and bringing productivity. These people are planting 10 million trees a year in a formerly desolate and ravaged land. The mortality rate of these trees is in excess of 20 percent, but they are continuing to create new soil by these conservation methods.

I witnessed the accomplishment of bringing water from Lake Huleh to the Negev. They are determined to fulfill the ancient promise that "the desert shall blossom as the rose."

Israel's early leaders got the vision of Theodor Herzl in his *Judenstaat* that "a home would be created secured by public law." Some of the early leaders going into history are Chaim Weitzman, David Ben Gurion, Izhak Ben-Zvi, and others.

New leadership seems just much imbued with a desire for freedom and the principles of democracy. This little nation has shown leadership and competence in the free world.

Our recent program of assistance in the further exploration of desalination of sea water indicates our continuing interests in their welfare.

I desire to join other Members of the Congress in extending compliments on the anniversary.

THE NEW MEDICARE TAX

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, already the administration seems to have some doubts about the effect of the medicare bill which was steamrolled through the House and on which no hearings had been held. Even the new Secretary of the Treasury Department, in an interview on "Meet the Press" yesterday, seemed to express some doubts about the \$6 billion tax involved in the new medicare bill. This is well pointed up by an article prepared by Richard L. Lyons, which appeared recently in the *Washington Post*. The article by Mr. Lyons follows:

PAYROLL TAX UP—MEDICARE COULD SLOW ECONOMY

(By Richard L. Lyons)

Now that the long-fought medicare fight appears won, some administration economists are jittery about its possible depressive impact on the economy next year.

They look at it this way: The present robust economy is expected to slow somewhat in the second half of this year. It will be given a stimulus by expected higher social security cash payments and excise tax cuts, but whether that can maintain the present momentum is debatable.

On next January 1, according to the bill passed by the House and now awaiting Senate action, payroll tax increases to finance higher social security benefits and hospital care for the aged will go into effect. They will take money out of circulation at the rate of about \$5 billion a year.

But medicare payments for hospitalization would not begin until July 1966 so for at least 6 months the Government will be drawing considerably more money out of the economy than social security improvements can pour back into it. Less take-home pay means less money to buy goods and less incentive for business to expand—the exact opposite of the effect the 1964 tax cut was designed to produce.

"It is a problem," said an official at the President's Council of Economic Advisers. "We are keenly aware of it. The economy will be given substantial stimulus the second half of this year. But if the economic momentum slows, pulling that much money out of circulation the first half of next year could hurt."

AWARE OF FACTORS

The administration was aware of these factors when the political decision was made to push the bill. The effective dates in the House bill for increases in benefits and taxes were those spelled out in the President's January budget.

To partially offset any deflationary effect, the administration has said it will ask for a \$1.75 billion annual reduction in excise taxes, though economists are divided on the economic stimulus from such tax cuts, which are not reflected in pay checks.

There is heavy pressure from affected industries—such as autos and communications—to blow the excise tax bill up to a reduction of at least \$2.5 billion and perhaps more than \$4 billion. The impending social security tax increase doubtless will be used as an argument for it. Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler felt compelled to urge last weekend in his first speech in office that the excise tax bill be held within "prudent" limits.

There has been some talk of taking further steps to cushion the impact of next year's tax increases. One proposal has been to put the tax increases into effect more gradually, or even delay them until medicare payments begin. But this runs into opposition from many, including original battlers for social security, that the fund must be kept actuarially sound so that it can pay its way.

BIGGER REFUNDS

Apparently no action has been decided on now beyond excise tax cuts. And not all economists are convinced the payroll tax increase will pose a serious problem.

A Treasury economist said the second step of the income tax cut, now in effect, will mean bigger refunds next spring and this will help take up some possible slack. He also noted that the last increase in social security taxes, in 1963, had no effect on the economy—though then the income tax cut was anticipated and business had received other tax benefits.

Nelson H. Cruikshank, AFL-CIO economist and a longtime battler for social security, said he was convinced there was nothing to worry about.

"They neglect the psychological factor," he said of his economist colleagues. "There will be a release of purchasing power when older people and young people responsible for old people are relieved of the anxieties of big

medical bills. They can go buy that washing machine instead of saving it for an operation."

PONTOOK FLOOD-CONTROL AND WATER PROJECT A BOON TO GRANITE STATE

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, it was a pleasure today to be able to inform my constituents that the first and most major hurdle has been cleared and they can look forward to construction of the \$56 million Pontook flood-control and water conservation project in northern New Hampshire.

This project has been approved by the New England division, U.S. Army Engineers and sent to Washington for final action by the Army and the Congress. As a member of the Public Works Committee, I shall do everything I can to bring this project to fruition.

It is going to mean a tremendous economic boost to the northern part of the Granite State and, because of its control of flooding on the Androscoggin River, it will be of immense value to the State of Maine as well.

I have been urging this project for a long time and its approval by the Division Engineers is most gratifying.

The Pontook project, as recommended by the Engineers, will consist of a multiple-purpose storage reservoir with a rockfill, main dam in Dummer and a small, earthfill reregulating dam in Milan. There would be a 135,000-kilowatt power facility at the main dam but, it should be noted, private development of power is not ruled out. Recreation facilities would be provided along the shoreline of the 10-square-mile power pool created by the main dam for swimming, picnicking, camping, boating, hunting, and fishing. About 23,000 acres, including land and water areas, would be acquired for the project.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOUSE URGES STAMP TO HONOR ABIE ABBOT, FREE LIBRARY PIONEER

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CLEVELAND] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. Speaker, the free public library system, which is accepted generally throughout our country today, has not always been with us. Its beginnings occurred over 100 years ago in the New Hampshire town of Peterborough, where, in 1833, the Reverend

Abiel Abbot founded the first, tax-supported free public library in the world. This interest and leadership in the education and enlightenment of its citizens has continued to be characteristic of the State of New Hampshire.

This year, 1965, marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of this forward-looking clergyman who was to set a pattern for the world to follow—a pattern to which nearly all of us owe our familiarity with the world's literary heritage. The many hours of our childhood spent in the wonderland of books and the enlightenment, enjoyment, and widening of our horizons which we have found all our lives between the covers of books, have been made available to us through our public library system.

Mr. Speaker, the State of New Hampshire has not forgotten the debt we owe Rev. Abiel Abbot. The New Hampshire House of Representatives recently adopted a resolution urging the Nation to honor this man by means of a suitable postage stamp. Under unanimous consent, I offer a copy of a letter from the clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives transmitting the text of this resolution:

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Concord, N.H., April 21, 1965.

HON. JAMES G. CLEVELAND,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CLEVELAND: The following concurrent resolution was offered by Mr. Brown, of Peterborough, on Tuesday, April 20, 1965, and on a viva voce vote the resolution was adopted by the house of representatives.

"CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ISSUING A STAMP IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FIRST FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE WORLD

"Whereas the first free public library in the world supported by taxation was founded in 1833 in the town of Peterborough, N.H.; and

"Whereas December 14, 1965, will be the 200th anniversary of the birth of the Reverend Abiel Abbot whose inspiration made this library possible: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That we, the members of the 1965 General Court of New Hampshire, respectfully request the President of the United States and the Postmaster General of these United States to issue a suitable commemorative stamp on the anniversary of the birth of Rev. Abiel Abbot; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Postmaster General, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS W. TOLMAN,

Clerk.

INDUSTRY APPRECIATION WEEK IN KANSAS EMPHASIZES MANY OF THE REASONS WHY KANSAS IS THE GREAT STATE

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MIZE] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, when I was in Kansas last week, I had an opportunity to participate in a luncheon at Manhattan, Kans., in recognition of Industry Appreciation Week. This was one of several such observances held throughout the State to call attention to the progress Kansas is making in balancing its farm economy with sound industrial development.

At the start of Industry Appreciation Week, Thad M. Sandstrom, general manager of radio and television station WIBW, Topeka, Kans., delivered an editorial on the importance of taking note of Kansas' place in the sun. I am sure my colleagues will be just as impressed as I am over the outstanding list of accomplishments which make Kansas the great State. Under leave to extend my remarks, I include this WIBW editorial to appear in the RECORD at this point:

WIBW NEWS EDITORIAL No. 28, APRIL 18, 1965
(By Thad M. Sandstrom)

This week has been designated by Governor Avery as Industry Appreciation Week. The Topeka Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a luncheon Wednesday noon at the exposition center at the Mid-America Fairgrounds to honor Kansas industry. The Manhattan Chamber of Commerce is having a similar luncheon Wednesday noon where Congressman CHESTER MIZE will speak, and there will be others around the State.

Sometimes we tend to forget what we have in Kansas. Almost everyone knows that Kansas is the No. 1 wheat State in the Nation—and Kansas produces 50 percent more wheat than the second leading State. But, here are just a few of the other things of which Kansas can be proud. Kansas has a livestock and meat packing industry that pumps nearly \$1 billion annually into the Kansas economy. Kansas ranks third among the 50 States in total miles of highway, roads, and streets. Kansas is exceeded only by California and Texas—a great credit to the job done by the Kansas highway commission over the years. Kansas is the fifth leading State in the United States in oil production. The largest farm machinery plant in Kansas is at Hesston and it ranks among the 10 largest in the country. One of the world's largest and longest grain elevators is at Hutchinson—not to mention hundreds of other grain elevators of enormous capacities at Topeka, Salina, Wichita, and elsewhere around the State. Big Brutus, one of the world's largest electric shovels, works in the coal mining area around Pittsburg in southeastern Kansas. Eighty percent of the Nation's helium capacity is in Kansas, and the largest helium extraction plant in the world is near Liberal. One out of every six loaves of bread baked in the United States is made from Kansas flour. Wichita is the air capital of the world and 70 percent of the world's private aircraft are made in Kansas. Hugoton is near the center of the largest natural gas field in the world. There are 43 colleges and universities in the State.

Kansas is one of the Nation's leading States in man-made lakes. The Kansas Turnpike, which stretches 236 miles from Kansas City to the Oklahoma line, is the fourth largest toll road in the Nation. Kansas is the leading State in the Nation in the manufacture of mobile homes and camper-type trailers. In Topeka, the Goodyear plant is the largest Goodyear installation anywhere in the world under one roof. The Fleming Co. is perhaps the best known and most respected name in the field of independent wholesale grocery merchandising in the United States today. The Santa Fe—the best run and best managed railroad in the Nation—continues to add more employees in

Kansas. The fact that Kansas industry is growing and prospering is evident in the record expansion program in services and facilities planned by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co.

While Kansas ranks sixth in the Nation as a farm State—it is rapidly coming to the front as an industrial State. The emphasis this week on saluting existing industry is long overdue. Too often, people tend to think of industrial development only in terms of bringing in somebody new from outside. It is well for Kansas to take stock this week of the many fruits of our years of labor—of the tremendous accomplishments in the State—of the great growth Kansas has enjoyed. No finer example exists than the Goodyear plant in Topeka—which is growing and expanding because Kansas people are hard working people—and Goodyear has found the Topeka plant to be most productive. Industry can expand and provide more jobs only if it is located in a State which has a healthy business climate—a State in which the people recognize the fact that government produces no jobs—that the only source of wealth in this country is from private investment. In short—business must be able to make a profit if it is to exist. The only way in which Kansas can create new jobs is to encourage existing industry to expand and make the State so attractive that new industry will want to locate within the borders of Kansas.

We salute the industries of Kansas. We are proud to have them. They help make Kansas a great State in which to live, work, and play. It's great to be a Kansan.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WELTNER] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. WELTNER. Mr. Speaker, today is April 26. Up north that date is meaningless, but to some of us who live in the Old Confederacy, it has a mystical, magical aura. For it is Confederate Memorial Day. I do not know how that day is celebrated in other Southern States. In mine, it is rapidly falling into disuse. A few years ago, there was always a big speaking—often in connection with ceremonies in the small Confederate cemeteries. Now, the speakers and the hearers are fewer and older. Many of the old cemeteries have sunk under the ravages of weeds and time, of change and progress. Confederate Memorial Day is, for many, just a "day off" for State employees. And, because the capitol and courthouses are closed, it is sometimes considered a nuisance to the impatient who must wait for tomorrow to transact their business.

I, for one, regret its declining significance. For it should be a day of deep meaning to our Nation, to the South, and to the age-old struggle of men to win, in their lifetime, some measure of freedom.

Like most southerners, I love the tales of glory that hover around and about the mighty efforts of our great-grandfathers. The scenes of those battles and their relics have for me a deep fascination. Truly, there were mighty men in those days. There were men who did not stop to figure the odds, or to count the cost. And there were great victories at Manassas, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville.

But Confederate Memorial Day does not come on the anniversary of those bygone struggles, nor of the formation of the Confederate States of America, nor of secession. Today, April 26, was not the beginning, nor the high point of the Confederacy. It was the end of that dark and bloody war. It memorializes the last defeat of the Confederate forces. It was the end of the trail, it was the final act in a great national tragedy. One hundred years ago today it was all over. Lee had already surrendered. Now the last battle had been lost. The Federal forces had won. The Confederates had lost.

That war proved many things. It established forever a new group of national heroes, who will live for so long as the Republic stands. It proved the valor and courage of the men and the women of the South. It proved that those qualities in themselves can overcome, for a time, seemingly insuperable odds. And it proved, as Mr. Lincoln had said, that this Nation cannot endure half slave and half free. It proved that the Union must prevail.

Now, that was 100 years ago. The Republic has weathered many storms in its history, but none so violent as those 4 perilous years from 1861 to 1865. And we have seen many crises come and go since the last shot was fired in 1865. But none so deadly as that.

I think it not inappropriate at this occasion to refer to the moving events of a century ago. We Americans pride ourselves on looking forward, on serving the future, on viewing the road ahead. Yet, there is much we can learn from the past. The War Between the States holds a great lesson—as yet not quite learned—for us in the South. It is simply this: We are one Nation, one Union, inseparable and indivisible. The needs of Georgia are the concern of the Nation. And the needs of the Nation are the concern of Georgia.

One hundred years ago the Nation was split asunder over the question of slavery. It is to our shame that we tried to justify and defend the proposition that one man could buy and sell, rent and hire, a fellow human being. We were dead wrong, but it took 4 years of blood and fire to prove it. One hundred years ago, 11 States seceded over the proposition that the will of any one State is equal to or greater than the will of the Nation as one Union. We were wrong, as that first April 26 proved.

Those were the great lessons of 1865—union, and the rights of man. How strange it is that today, April 26, some among us are prating the same arguments, stirring the same passions, and waving the same bloody shirt, all without regard to the inescapable dictate of history.

How strange that we still hear the old arguments about "interposition." We still hear those voices proclaim their tender and solicitous regard for the rights of property, while totally insensate to the rights of man. How strange to hear States rights still argued as justification for States wrongs.

How strange that we permit in our midst such vehicles of violence as the

Ku Klux Klan, soon to enter upon its second century of dishonor.

History, for these men, stopped at Manassas. For them, Appomattox never occurred.

But history moves nonetheless, and we should try to learn from it. Otherwise, as it has been said, we are condemned to relive it. Our goal must be in accord with its moving tide. The preamble of the Constitution declares its purpose to form "a more perfect Union."

Here is a goal worthy of the most astute statesman, the most gifted scholar, the most dedicated citizen. And this, I believe, should be the goal of our great Nation.

Without the intellect of Jefferson, the new Republic would have soon subsided into a constitutional monarchy, with hereditary titles, and all the waste and mockery of a nobility. Without the determination of Jackson, the Republic might well have become an oligarchy, ruled by giant and corrupt money interests. Without the dream of Wilson, our Nation would never have shaken off the cocoon of isolationism nor ever been ready to assume the burden and the great opportunities of world leadership. Without the genius of Roosevelt, the toils of a grinding depression might violently and disastrously have altered our form of government into some strange and alien thing that surely would have destroyed our liberties. Without the grit of Truman, communism may well have enveloped all of Europe, and later, all of Asia. Without the vision of John Kennedy, the country would still be in its state of drift, never approaching full use of its marvelous and varied natural and human resources. Without his courage, we might today have found ourselves isolated to one-half of our hemisphere, with all South America a giant outpost of communism. And without the steadiness and peerless ability of Lyndon Johnson, we may never have come through that dark and foreboding day in November 1963, when a bright and shining light was forever dimmed from the world's eye.

Here is our heritage—men of ability, courage, wisdom, vision, and accomplishment—a record of achievement, and liberty. And here is our challenge—to build, here and now, during our lifetime, a more perfect Union.

We have an exciting world to win; we have, as each generation before us, a new nation to build.

Our mandate is for a land where justice exists, not merely for the select, but for all the people.

We have wealth. We have power. We have vitality.

But our most awesome responsibility is justice. We sing of it, and pray for it, but somehow it eludes us.

When we are just, the poor are lifted up, helped forward to independence and stability, and ultimately free of assistance. When we are just, education is available to everyone, including those thus far denied it. When we are just, our people are not punished for the accident or color of religious belief or place of birth.

When we are just, we do not harm through neglect the aging.

And this is nothing new. Indeed, our national purpose is no new thing, nor need our Government seek new bench marks.

It is the old ideal, as yet unrealized, that we must follow.

"All men are created equal." Is that not the standard to which we must repair in the racial struggle?

"Love thy neighbor." Have we the wit and the will to achieve this for the nations of the world?

And so, as one people, we seek justice. Justice for men and women, justice for races, and justice for nations.

These are not new goals, but there are new paths leading to them. We need imagination. We need ideas—ideas that flash and crackle. We need vibrant minds and electric spirits.

You and I can see our old dream at last a reality. We can build a republic strong and secure against every foe, yet charitable and generous to the world. We can build a nation that is rich and prosperous, yet ever mindful of those who do not share in the rewards of that prosperity. We can build a nation where every citizen is limited in his achievement solely by the bounds of his own ambition and determination.

We can build, in this day and generation, a just nation, and a more perfect union.

And in so doing, we will take with us, as Lee so nobly stated it a hundred years ago, "satisfaction that proceeds from consciousness of duty faithfully performed."

CHAIRMAN PATMAN CHALLENGES CONSERVATIVES TO GET BEHIND HIS NEW BILL WHICH WOULD REDUCE THE FEDERAL DEBT BY \$30 BILLION AND ANNUAL INTEREST PAYMENTS BY \$1.2 BILLION

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, what I am about to say on the bill I am throwing in the hopper today may upset a few people, but let me assure you that my interests are for the many rather than for the few—the many being the people of the United States.

For years the big bankers in the country were screaming about how terrible the public debt was and that something should be done about it. Since the Eisenhower regime, however, when interest rates were arbitrarily upped, the bankers have not found anything wrong with the public debt and are perfectly willing to see it rise.

Of course, the more it rises, the more it costs the public. I am, therefore, introducing a bill today which would make it mandatory to transfer \$30 billion worth of interest-bearing Government securities from the Federal Reserve banks to the Treasury of the United States. Actually, this \$30 billion is held by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, run by one Mr. Alfred Hayes, whose monetary posi-

tion is identical with that of the fat-cat money managers of America. Mr. Hayes on frequent occasions takes a position counter to that taken by Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and the rest of the Board.

Mr. Hayes also is the second highest paid official receiving a stipend from the public till. The President of the United States gets \$100,000, Mr. Hayes \$70,000. For his \$70,000, he works incessantly for higher interest rates in accordance with the wishes of the American Bankers Association and the rest of the big banking lobby. They, of course, will accuse me of being a "funny money" man and my proposal as being rash and irrational. They would say the same of anything designed to cut the national debt, because at the interest rates we have been paying since Eisenhower, banks are very happy with U.S. Government paper and they are drooling to get more at higher rates.

I would like to point out one extremely important fact concerning my proposed legislation. The Government securities that I would transfer from the Federal Reserve Board vaults in New York to the U.S. Treasury have already been paid for once. This is a fact, because Federal Reserve notes—that is, folding money which people carry in their pockets—have already been issued to pay for these interest-bearing securities. Therefore, this paper money is not "funny money." It is not fiat money. It is not what the financial press will say that it is, printing press money. It is money backed up by the full faith and credit of the American people and their government. It is backed by the total productivity of the Nation and by its capacity to expand its economy.

What the Federal Reserve System has done is to buy in the open market interest-bearing securities of the U.S. Government and pay for them with Federal Reserve notes which are noninterest bearing. These non-interest-bearing Federal Reserve notes, of course, were created by the System under the powers delegated to it by the Congress a long time ago and are printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing here in Washington, D.C.

What my bill proposes is that we cut the \$30 billion principal from the amount of our national indebtedness, since it has been paid for once. By this action, we automatically reduce our annual interest payments on the national debt by \$1.2 billion.

If the alleged conservatives were true to their faith—which, of course, they are not if it affects their own pocketbooks—they would insist that the national debt be cut by nearly 10 percent as here proposed. Instead, we will hear a loud noise against the legislation from both the banker dominated Federal Reserve System and its Open Market Committee, which is a closed shop deal whereby the credit of all the people is regulated by a few self-anointed believers in the divine right of money kings. All these will sing out in a mournful dirge along with the big banker dominated American Bankers Association. I care not what these people say because they

are venal and antipublic spirited. Money is their god. They believe the public is made up of suckers who can be fooled while their pockets are picked.

I ask that the public understand that my legislation will not upset the economy. It will not ruin our banking system. It will not destroy confidence in the dollar. It will reduce the national debt by \$30 billion and interest on this section of the debt by \$1.2 billion a year that can remain in the pocketbooks of the American people.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that those who may oppose my bill are in reality insisting that that part of the public debt now held in the vaults of the Federal Reserve bank in New York should be paid twice by our citizens. I care not what shade of the political spectrum my colleagues may represent, I do not believe a majority want the American people to pay twice over for anything.

There is one other matter I would like to bring up that is pertinent to our money system. I am going to talk for a moment about a tightening of credit which has resulted since the beginning of the year from the activities of the Federal Reserve System.

In brief, they have been cutting down on the money supply of the Nation and when you do that, you tighten credit. I certainly am not in favor of loose credit, nor am I in favor of a weakened dollar or inflation or deflation. However, the best economists in the country are agreed that if you tighten the money supply, you cut credit. This can result in disaster because it curtails normal business expansion and, yes, it curtails business. This means more unemployment and results in more Federal appropriations to take care of the unemployed.

All of us want a steady business situation. That is why we must concern ourselves with what the Federal Reserve is doing, or has been doing, regarding the money supply. For weeks now, newspapers have been carrying stories to the effect that the Federal Reserve is tightening credit. The figures support these stories.

The basic measure of the amount of money which is available for lending and spending—the money supply—has continued to increase at an abnormally low rate. The level of free reserves, which measures the amount of money which is immediately available to banks for lending, has been negative throughout March and April. Banks have had to borrow an average of \$76 million in March and an average of \$139 million in the first 3 weeks of April in order to make the loans they have made.

As our economy produces more goods and services, people and businesses must have more money with which to buy the added goods and services if we are not to have an inadequate demand leading to unemployment and recession. Every recession since World War II has been preceded by a sharp decline in the rate of growth of the money supply. I hope the Federal Reserve is not going to repeat the same mistake in 1965.

There is no inflation nor balance-of-payments problem, nor any sign of ex-

cess which would indicate the need for such a tightening. Indeed, we have had a remarkably stable economic expansion. Our price level has been the most stable of any advanced industrial nation for over 7 years. And President Johnson's programs to cut our payments deficit have been so successful that several writers have begun to worry about a dollar gap.

I say let us do not upset the apple cart by upping interest rates and restricting credit, a formula that has proven disastrous so many times in the past. Let us be conservative. Let us reduce the national debt by \$30 billion, instead of bringing on a depression.

A copy of my bill, H.R. 7601, introduced today, is as follows:

H.R. 7601

A bill to provide for the retirement of \$30,000,000,000 of interest-bearing obligations of the United States held by the twelve Federal Reserve banks

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the twelve Federal Reserve banks shall transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury interest-bearing obligations (including discounted obligations) of the United States in the aggregate principal amount of \$30,000,000,000. The respective amounts of the several issues to be transferred, and the valuation of discounted issues, shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the respective amounts to be transferred from the several banks shall be determined by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Obligations transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to this section shall be canceled and retired.

SEC. 2. Each Federal Reserve bank shall be relieved of its liability upon an amount of Federal Reserve notes issued to it equal to the valuation at which the obligations transferred by it to the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the first section are carried on its books, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer an equal amount, on the books of the Treasury, from contingent liability on Federal Reserve notes to direct currency liability.

THE WORLD'S WORST TIME-KEEPER OR THOSE COO-COO CLOCKS

THE SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FULTON] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, once again that confounding season of confusion and consternation is upon us. It is the daylight saving time season and it commenced again this past weekend. Before the season is out it will have cost this Nation's industry millions of dollars and millions of Americans will be inconvenienced.

This past weekend some 21 States, either statewide or on a local-option basis, switched from standard to daylight time. Between now and the last Sunday in May that number will increase to 31. Then, on the first Sunday in September the annual switchback to standard time will commence and it will be completed by the last Sunday in October except in some counties in Indiana where, I am told, the people enjoy saving time so much they just observe it year

roundly despite the fact that it is technically illegal.

In Virginia today certain portions of that State, particularly those around the District of Columbia, are on daylight time. Later this year the rest of the State will switch except for those areas in the southwestern portion of the State near and bordering Tennessee. They will not switch because Tennessee does not observe daylight saving time. It is illegal in the Volunteer State by act of the Tennessee General Assembly.

Every year the crazy quilt of time observance across this Nation alters its pattern. In 1963 there were 29 States where daylight time was observed either statewide or on a local option basis. In 1964 there was 31. In 1963, 16 States observed daylight time on a statewide basis; 13 did not. In 1964 saving time was statewide in 15 States; in 16 it was not. I believe these figures will be the same for 1965 with the exception, however, that over the past year changes have occurred in the duration of observance. Changes, I must add, which are for the better. There is a trend toward uniformity.

For this much credit must go to the Committee for Time Uniformity and its able executive director, Mr. Robert Redding. This nonprofit organization is interested in only one thing—the establishment of a sane and uniform observance of saving time across the Nation.

The committee has been working at the State and National level to bring this about and, over the past year, has had some limited results in working through State legislatures to achieve this uniformity. But much remains to be done and I feel that only through action by the Congress can we accomplish what needs to be accomplished to put an end to this unnecessary and costly annual time scramble.

Examples of the extent and the extremes to which this problem can be carried are numerous.

We are all aware, no doubt, of that celebrated 35-mile bus ride from Stubenville, Ohio, and Moundsville, W. Va. Until 1963, when the State of West Virginia made saving time mandatory on a statewide basis, passengers on that bus could change their watches seven times to conform to local time observance.

Admittedly this is a rare and extreme case which has now been corrected. However, it could happen again. It is my understanding that there are efforts afoot in West Virginia to again change the time laws of that State.

Or in Colorado, for example, where public debate over the time issue grew so heated that one lady legislator, I am told, was threatened with her life if she did not abandon her efforts in behalf of daylight time.

These are extreme cases, isolated instances. What is more important is the adverse effect these helter-skelter time changes generally have on industry and commerce in this Nation.

Each year, the simple act of changing the Nation's clocks cost millions of dollars.

The problem is particularly acute in the transportation industry. The Nation's railroads estimate this annual change in time costs them \$2 million a year. The Nation's buslines estimate their loss at \$1 million with \$250,000 of this loss incurred in printing costs necessitated in keeping their schedules up to date. For the communications industry the revenue loss each year is now estimated at \$2 million.

Let me cite an example. New York, New Jersey, and New England represent the Nation's largest trade center. There are 34 million persons who live in this area.

A great deal of trade and business in my home city, Nashville, Tenn., is conducted back east. In Nashville, as throughout Tennessee, we observe standard time throughout the year. Nashville is on central time. This means that during the saving time season there is a 2-hour time difference between Nashville and, say, New York City, though Nashville is hardly more than 500 miles directly west. The observance of saving time in the east and the failure to observe it in Nashville has these results:

First, very little of any business can be transacted before it is 11 a.m. in the east which is 9 a.m. in Nashville. Second, very little business will be transacted after 4 p.m. in Nashville because it will then be after 6 p.m. in the east. Now, take another hour out of the day for the eastern businessman to have lunch and an hour for the Nashville businessman to have his lunch and you have lost another 2 hours from the day's business time.

You can see from a very practical point of view the adverse effect this has on commerce.

Now, suppose also I want to contact a constituent back in my district. I cannot very well call him at his office until 11 a.m. here in Washington because he will not be there. Therefore, I can probably get him between 11 a.m. and noon Washington time. Then it is lunchtime here. At 2 p.m. Washington time it is lunchtime in Nashville. Then, if by some stroke of fortune I am able to get away from my office here by 6 p.m. and someone at home attempts to call me he will be a little irked and probably think I am neglecting my duties because it is only 4 p.m. in Nashville.

Every day in dozens of similar ways the inconvenience and economic waste arising from this annual time scramble is becoming more and more intolerable. Across the Nation there is growing sentiment for bringing order to this annual chaos of the clock. Even the Farm Bureau Federation, so long opposed to the observance of saving time, is now on record in favor of uniformity of observance where it is observed.

In this Nation it can be said that our people favor daylight saving time. It is observed in 31 States by over 100 million persons. It can also be said that there is a trend to ever greater acceptance of saving time. In the past 2 years two additional States, Kentucky and South Dakota, have moved from the list of

States where fast time is not observed to that list where it is observed on a local option basis.

The time has come, however, to put to an end this piecemeal policy of switching the clocks at local convenience. There may have been a time in this country when observance of time was strictly a matter of local convenience and concern. In the age of the jet, however, this time has long passed.

There is a very simple but direct answer to this problem. That is for the Congress to enter this field of time regulation and put it on a rational basis.

To do this I have introduced a bill, H.R. 76, which would put the entire Nation on saving time 6 months each year from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October.

Under the weights and measures clause of our Constitution the Congress has the authority to regulate time in this Nation. There is also precedent for the exercise of this authority. During World War II, when this Nation's defense effort could little afford the waste occasioned by the annual time scramble the entire Nation was put on saving time.

For years the Interstate Commerce Commission has requested the Congress to take the jurisdiction for regulating time from its hands or put some teeth into the law so that it can enforce it. Congress has done neither. The result has been this continuing annual piecemeal shifting of the clocks.

If we are to build the Great Society, it would seem to me our first task might well be to synchronize our watches. Let us do it now, without any further waste of time.

THE LAPP INSULATOR CO., OF LE ROY, N.Y.

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CONABLE] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONABLE. Mr. Speaker, the Lapp Insulator Co., of Le Roy, N.Y., located in the congressional district I am privileged to represent, has been engaged in a program to settle actions for triple damages brought against it as a result of the antitrust indictments of the electrical equipment manufacturers in 1960. The company has settled more than 65 percent of its litigation to date.

The company has been proceeding on the basis of the Internal Revenue Service ruling of last year, but is now disturbed by the efforts to change these rulings in a manner which would be highly damaging to it. Mr. Brent Mills, the president of Lapp Insulator, has written to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, which is studying this matter, and has put forth the position of his company in a sound and clear fashion. I submit a copy of Mr. Mills' letter for the Record so that all my col-

leagues may read his discussion of this matter:

LAPP INSULATOR CO., INC.,
February 16, 1965.

Mr. LAURENCE N. WOODWORTH,
Chief of Staff, Joint Committee on Internal
Revenue Taxation, New House Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. WOODWORTH: This letter is addressed to you upon my understanding that you are conducting a preliminary investigation in connection with revenue rule 64-224 relating to the deductibility as a business expense of amounts paid in settlement of private treble damage actions under the antitrust laws.

My company, Lapp, is one of the smallest, if not the smallest, of the companies who became involved in the treble damage litigation which followed the indictments in Philadelphia in 1960 of various electrical equipment manufacturers. My company had never before been a party to any lawsuit during the many years of its existence; practically overnight, however, we found ourselves confronted with almost 100 lawsuits brought by hundreds of plaintiffs in many jurisdictions throughout the country. Obviously, whether or not we were under any liability, it was impossible for my company to litigate these cases to a conclusion; our only salvation was a settlement program which we promptly inaugurated and which we have for several years now pursued with vigor and success. My company has settled now more than 65 percent of the litigation, and we have, for a company of our size, paid out very substantial amounts as price adjustments in connection with the settlement.

I am no tax expert, and I do not intend to express my view as to the legal precedents involved, but I do want to bring to your attention and to the attention of the committee the belief of at least one small company that any reversal of the ruling in question could be disastrous to our continued competitive standing. I fervently hope that the ruling, which I am told was most carefully and thoroughly considered by the Internal Revenue Service before it was issued, will not be subject to reversal. I believe that in relationship to the problems and situation of this company, at least, the ruling is sound and eminently fair.

Moreover, we have made a number of settlements in reliance on the holding of the ruling that amounts paid in settlement are deductible. I think it would be completely unfair to now reverse the publicly announced policy of the Internal Revenue Service. It would double the cost to us of the settlements previously negotiated and, in view of our limited capital resources, would seriously jeopardize our competitive position.

Sincerely yours,

BRENT MILLS,
President.

THE UNITED STATES LINES

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maine [Mr. TUPPER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, it is gratifying to note that one of our Nation's great steamship companies, the United States Lines, has taken the lead in urging American shippers to increase their use of U.S. vessels to help the balance-of-payments situation.

An article appearing in the Baltimore Sun March 23, tells of this helpful effort, arising from the suggestion of U.S. Secretary of Commerce, John T. Connor, that American exporters and importers increase the use of American-flag vessels. The article follows:

USING U.S. SHIPS HELD WAY TO AID PAYMENTS SITUATION

NEW YORK, March 22.—This Nation's adverse balance-of-payments situation could be substantially helped—by millions of dollars—if American shippers would increase the use of U.S. vessels.

This is the theme of a message being sent to leading American industrial executives by the United States Lines, one of the Nation's leading steamship companies.

JOHNSON APPEAL BACKED

The message, contained in a letter sent by the steamship line, supported and emphasized President Johnson's recent appeal to American industry to explore every means toward eliminating the balance-of-payments deficit.

The President made the appeal February 18 at a White House meeting of top American industrial executives. That meeting was followed closely by another, called by the Secretary of Commerce, John T. Connor.

At his meeting, Connor—among other things—suggested that exporters and importers increase their use of American-flag ships for the movement of commerce.

By doing so, Connor said, the shippers would be making a definite contribution toward helping to stem the drain of American dollars overseas.

SENT TO 21,000 SHIPPERS

Connor's statements were mentioned in the letter, which was sent to more than 21,000 shippers. A similar letter, signed by William B. Rand, president of the steamship company, was also sent to more than 800 company chairmen and presidents throughout the Nation.

"When an American-flag ship is used to transport your cargoes overseas," the letters said, "virtually all the freight dollars are conserved to the benefit of the United States—whereas, the opposite is true if other vessels are used."

As a result of this fact, the letters continued, the American-flag shipping industry contributes almost \$1 billion a year directly to the U.S. balance of payments.

"If there were no American-flag fleet, our balance-of-payments deficit would be some \$2 billion greater," the letters added.

Mr. Speaker, over the years U.S. shippers have on a number of occasions been urged to increase their use of U.S. ships by Members of Congress, leaders in the maritime unions, steamship executives, and members of the executive branch of Government.

One of those who has constantly carried this message to American industry is the Honorable James A. Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. On March 21, 1963, speaking before the Philadelphia Maritime Association, Secretary Reed said:

I sometimes think we are not altogether mindful of the intent and purposes of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. It behooves us to remind ourselves and our foreign associates, that this legislation was written not with the intent of benefiting shipping companies as such. It was written for the benefit of American business as a means of insuring that the products of our firms and factories would have a vehicle to

reach foreign markets and that we would have the necessary facilities to assure carriage of our domestic commerce as well. The Congress was aware that without ships under our own flag we could not be certain of maintaining our foreign trade.

In the carriage of general cargo or passengers in regular liner service, it does not cost 1 cent more to use an American-flag ship. Through the various conferences covering the trade routes of the world, identical rates are set for ships in that service, regardless of the flag they fly.

Again on October 10, 1963, Secretary Reed, speaking at the American Merchant Marine Conference in Baltimore, Md., said:

Obviously our balance of payments is helped by the use of American shipping * * * the Department of Commerce has found that during 1962 our ships received freight revenues from foreigners approximating \$600 million, while U.S. customers paid over \$800 million for the carriage of ocean freight on foreign ships. This deficit reflects the declining participation of U.S.-flag vessels in the transportation of foreign trade.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the Members of Congress will exert their influence in their respective districts in urging domestic industries doing business overseas to utilize U.S. ships, thereby helping to build up our U.S. merchant marine, maintain and create U.S. jobs, and contribute greatly to our adverse balance-of-payments condition.

INTRODUCING A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE EQUAL TAXATION OF COMMERCIAL BANKS, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, AND MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS

Mr. BROYHILL of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CURTIS] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, legislation enacted in 1962 recognized the inequitable situation then existing whereby savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks were virtually free from the Federal corporation income tax. The 1962 enactment apparently has failed to attain its full purpose. It permitted savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks to deduct as bad-debt loss reserves a substantially larger part of their taxable income than that permitted the commercial banks. There seemed to be and still seems to be sound reasons for some differential treatment. However, the prospective revenue yield from the measure had been estimated by the Treasury at \$200 million—\$168 million from savings and loan associations and \$32 million from mutual savings banks—but actual collections for the year 1963 were only about \$98 million.

The commercial banks still argue that an inequity exists in this bad-debt differential and results in an unfair competitive position. There has been some argument to increase the amount that

commercial banks should be allowed to deduct as bad debt. However, because of the unexpected small amount of revenue derived from the 1962 enactment, the other aspect of the problem that of an unrealistically high figure for the savings and loan and mutual banks needs further looking into. Certainly in the interest of all the financial institutions, the Congress should review the entire situation.

In order to bring this matter before the Congress, I am introducing H.R. 7585. It is a simple measure. It merely removes the present allowance for bad-debt loss reserve deductions by savings and loan associations and mutual savings banks and permits them to use the same bad-debt loss reserve deduction formula now applicable to commercial banks.

In my opinion, enactment of this bill amended to provide possibly for some increase in bad-debt reserves for commercial banks and possibly leaving some differential to reflect valid differences existing in the bad-debt reserves of the different financial institutions, will provide more equitable basis for the taxation of the competing financial institutions, savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, and commercial banks. The total result should also lighten somewhat the burden on all other taxpayers by broadening the tax base and producing additional revenue.

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN MASSACRE

THE SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RONCALIO). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHILBIN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include extraneous matter.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I want to express on this occasion my deep sorrow and my sense of tremendous emotional upset upon the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Armenian massacre.

Mr. Speaker, on the 50th anniversary of the atrocious, unspeakable Armenian massacre, an event so shocking and revolting to the conscience of mankind, it is appropriate that the House should pause once again to note this horrifying experience in human affairs so ruthlessly imposed upon the helpless, God-fearing Armenian people.

It is significant indeed that the opening prayer in the House this morning should have been offered by the distinguished prelate of the Armenian Church of North America, His Grace Archbishop Hrant Khatchadorian; and the House was deeply moved, as the country will be, by his lofty, spiritual message containing sorrowful, but shocking, references to one of the most coldblooded, incredible mass destructions of human lives that has ever occurred.

I want to compliment and thank the beloved archbishop for his eloquent and moving prayer which so touched the hearts of the Members of this House.

In my remarks, I do not propose to make an assessment of the perpetration or total impact of this terrible event in history. Though it is past, it will never be forgotten, either by the Armenian people who so cruelly suffered this unspeakable, unbelievable tragedy, or their many friends in the world.

It can never be stricken from the annals of recorded history. Down through the long, unbroken channels of time, the recollection of the Armenian massacre will stand out in all its starkness and brutality as an example of one of the most horrifying episodes in history, illustrative of unrestrained inhumanity to man.

Many people of Armenian blood reside in the United States, with many of them in my district, and they are among our foremost citizens, loyal Americans, who have sustained and upheld the ideals, principles, and security of this country in war and in peace.

These great people are second to none in their love of God, of family, love of humanity, love of this country, and devotion to the highest concepts and practices of ordered liberty and freedom.

Many citizens of Armenian blood reside in my district, I repeat, and they are friends and neighbors of mine, and I cherish, respect, and admire them for their fine qualities as human beings, and am grateful to them for their warm friendship to me, and for their unsurpassed citizenship and for their loyalty to the loftiest truths and principles of this great Government and this great free way of life so precious and dear to all Americans.

It is not my purpose in these remarks by recalling the horrible events of the Armenian massacre to reawaken the hatreds and animosities that have sprung, and that still endure, as a result of the dreadful massacre of more than 1½ million native Armenians and their families.

The passage of time and the deep, religious spirit of the Armenian people have tended to nurture a truly spiritual feeling of forgiveness for these terrible crimes. But these wanton outrages can never be forgotten, because they have seared deeply into the hearts and souls of the Armenian people, and other peoples of the earth, who still recall these incidents with a sense of crushing horror, deepest, most profound grief, poignant sorrow, and thoughts of most heartfelt sympathy for the pitiable victims, and the bereaved families and their survivors, and the Armenian nation and people, to whom the recollection of this bloody mass murder will always bring feelings which no words could describe.

While we live today in a world which has not yet learned how to put love of human beings ahead of hate, to put decency ahead of mistreatment, to put kindness ahead of persecution and violence, there are brightening signs that much of human kind is now moving to soften such feelings and emotions, and is striving to organize the forces of morality and righteousness and the con-

science of an awakened, aroused, united humanity pledging itself to find a better way to live, a more decent way to settle problems, and to usher in the healing, antiseptic light of a new day in which people will live together in love, harmony, and peace. For this day we must all seek and pray.

Mr. Speaker, it should be said here today that the gallant people of Armenia suffered more during World War I than any other people involved in that war. They not only lost all their worldly possessions, but more than half of the 2 million Armenian people living in Turkey lost their lives under circumstances of terrible brutality and cruelty.

In the course of less than 1 year, this heartless genocide was accomplished and more than 1 million Armenians were massacred or died of starvation, while hundreds of thousands were enslaved.

This is an awful story to recount, but as we have seen in the history of the world, unrestrained force, cruelty, brutality and slaughter were not able to destroy the spirit of the courageous Armenian people and they have found the way to their place in the sun.

They have given to America the fullness and the richness of their ancient culture. They have won here in our midst the respect and admiration that is reserved for those who live, work, and serve with honor, vitality, loyalty, and fortitude. They have won our affections also, and as we sorrow with them, we ask the good Lord to bring them comfort and resignation and to engender in them more and more through spiritual encouragement and the God-given power, of spiritual strength, the way to lift their hearts in forgiveness and to join with all those of us who are committed to the cause of freedom and humanity, as they have been doing, with renewed dedication of purpose to promote good will, love, and brotherhood among all peoples of the earth willing to embrace the divine blessing.

I want to commend the Armenian people and their leaders, spiritual and temporal, for their patience and forbearance and for the wonderful virtues they have displayed in their personal and family lives and in so loyally fulfilling the highest call of citizenship and for the exalted order of their patriotism and devotion to this country and the cause of peace and freedom.

May their martyred, dear ones rest in peace, and may their blessed memory bring inspiration, hope, and strength to all of us who seek a more enlightened humanity and a more peaceful world based on principles of freedom and justice.

In the words of their great spiritual leader, Archbishop Khatchadorian, Prelate of the Armenians of North America, let us not ask for retribution or vengeance, but have the compassion and love which the Savior offered to us through his sacrifices, that we may live freely with joy and happiness amidst all the glories of His creation.

Long live Armenia and the Armenian people.

Mr. Speaker, I include as part of my remarks an article from the Worcester,

Mass., Daily Telegram; one from the Hairenik Weekly containing Bishop Khatchadorian's recent remarks at Detroit, Mich.; and an editorial from the Armenian Mirror-Spectator; also an article from the Blackstone Valley News-Tribune. I express deep thanks to my friend, Mr. John Der Hovanesian for his views, counsel, and warm friendship.

The articles follow:

[From the Worcester (Mass.) Daily Telegram, Apr. 26, 1965]

SPECIAL SERVICES MARK ARMENIAN OBSERVANCE

(By Craig R. Whitney)

About 700 persons attended a service in Tuckerman Hall yesterday in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the genocide or deportation of hundreds of thousands of Armenians by the Turks in 1915.

The special service, uniting members of three different Armenian churches in Worcester, followed traditional services in each of the churches, Armenian Church of the Martyrs (Congregational) Armenian National Apostolic Holy Trinity Church, and the Armenian Church of Our Saviour.

SPECIAL PRAYERS

Special prayers for the Armenian martyrs were also held in Catholic churches of the diocese by order of Bishop Flanagan. In Boston, a solemn pontifical mass in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross was celebrated by Most Rev. Thomas J. Riley in commemoration of the event, and a delegation from Worcester's Armenian community attended.

Most Rev. Michael Ramsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, asked Anglicans to join the observance of the commemoration.

Even a Soviet newspaper in Moscow Saturday accused Turkey of genocide.

DEMONSTRATION PLANNED

Armenian students there also planned a demonstration in front of the Turkish Embassy, but were forced to move away.

In Worcester's observance yesterday, Rev. Vartan Hartunian, minister of First Armenian Church (Congregational) of Belmont, who came to this country in 1922 as a refugee of World War I, spoke of the uniqueness of Armenian Christian culture and of his experiences in Armenia.

Dr. M. G. Sevag, professor of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke in Armenian, and Dr. Anthony Varjabedian of Worcester in English, on the history and political goals of the Armenian people.

HONORED GUESTS

Honored guests included Mayor Mullaney (who proclaimed last Saturday as Armenian Martyrs' Day here), Rabbi Joseph Klein (who compared the genocide of the Armenians in 1915 to that practiced on the Jews by the Germans in World War II), and Rev. Dr. Ralph L. Holland, executive secretary of the Greater Worcester Area Council of Churches.

Special prayers, solos, and recitations were included in the program.

In Whitinsville, a special service was held in the Armenian Apostolic Church yesterday afternoon. About 200 attended.

PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Principal speaker was Haigaz Kazarian of Boston, representing an Armenian newspaper. State legislators and clergymen from Catholic, Protestant, and Episcopal churches in Whitinsville and Northbridge also spoke. Chairman was George K. Papazian. Pastor of the Host church is Rev. Sahaz Vertanesian.

The massacres commemorated occurred in the spring and summer of 1915, when, by some estimates, 600,000 to 850,000 Armenians were killed by the Young Turks and additional hundreds of thousands were deported.

The explanation for the slaughter is complex, but major reasons were the clash of Armenian Christian and Turkish Moslem culture and Armenian resentment of long years of tutelage under the Turks.

The Ottoman Turks began ruling Armenia in the 16th century and continued, under more or less liberal regimes, down to the 19th century. The system of Armenian self-government under Turkish sovereignty began to grow outmoded, however. In the late 19th century, a period of rising nationalism everywhere, Armenia—partly ruled, then, by Czarist Russia—began to demand independence.

These ambitions were encouraged by the war between Russia and Turkey in 1878. When Russia tried to take another slice of Armenia at the end of that war, Great Britain balked, because important roads from Constantinople to India passed through Armenia. The British, in effect, implied that they would protect Armenia.

The tensions among the countries gave the Armenians a chance to work harder for independence from the Turks. They expected much help, but got little, from the outside.

In the 1880's, they formed revolutionary societies. The Turks took reprisals in the form of slaughters—more than 80,000 Armenians perished in 1895. But a period of reconciliation and improvement followed, and when Turkey entered World War I on the side of the Central Powers, Armenians assured the Young Turk government of their loyalty.

But harsh treatment of Armenian soldiers in the Turkish armies dissipated this good feeling and caused racial friction. In 1915, the Turkish government decided to "solve" the Armenian problem by exterminating or deporting all the Armenians. Men, women and children were robbed and killed indiscriminately or deported. Many of them came to America, whose missionaries had made our culture known to the Armenians.

After the defeat of the Central Powers, Armenia was declared an independent nation, but was soon invaded by both the Soviets and the Turks, and has been ever since split between the two. An Armenian Soviet Republic, containing only a part of the former Armenia, which spread from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea, was set up in December, 1920.

[From the Hairenik Weekly, Apr. 22, 1965]

THE PRELATE'S REMARKS ON TURK GENOCIDE
(The prelate's remarks at a 50th anniversary observance held at Detroit, Mich., March 19)

(By His Grace Archbishop Hrant Khatchadorian)

Fifty years ago a sacrilege took place on a territory that had been unjustly taken from a good Christian people in the 13th century. That territory was called Armenia and Cilicia, and its inhabitants were called Armenians. Not in a thousand years in the history of mankind was there such a tragic drama as that enacted by the Armenians 50 years ago. This crime is now known by the name of genocide.

A genocide that was barbaric and abominable, negating the teachings of all religions. It was planned and performed with an unimaginable savagery. I need not mention the name of the government or the people who performed that terrible crime which I list as the eighth mortal sin to the known seven sins. If the people of the world, or the Christian churches, want to know the name of the perpetrators of that eighth sin, let them inquire of the Armenian people who have endured the pain of persecution and injustice, brought to a tragic conclusion 50 years ago.

Today, dispersed throughout the four corners of the world, Armenians are appealing

to the hearts and conscience of humanity rather than to the established peacekeeping world organizations, with tears in their eyes, with sad hearts, but with bright aspirations and strong shoulders. Why was this genocidal crime permitted against the first Christian church and against its peaceful flock, the Armenians? Why was the destruction of churches, schools, and entire families tolerated? Why was a whole nation deserted to be massacred or be driven to the burning sands of the desert to die of starvation and thirst? In spite of all that, our martyred people gazed toward the heavens and uttered the words of our Savior, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The Calvary of the Armenian people had thousands of crosses. Those crosses were the ossified arms and fists of the martyred lifted in search of justice. Two thousand years ago Christ was crucified on the summit of Golgotha. His arms stretched back and nailed on the cross. In 1915, Christ lowered His right hand from His cross and uttered to the Armenian people, "Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." In Antelias, there is an oil painting hung on the altar of St. Stephan's Memorial Chapel appropriately placed opposite the bones and skulls of massacred Armenians that dramatically shows the invitation of our Saviour to His people.

Today, after 50 years, our whole nation demands, in evangelic spirit "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." We demand the return of our own country. We seek to shatter the chains of captivity and to return to our paternal homeland, where we want to become the fourth fruitful seed, even as the one in Christ's parable of the sower. We want to see a healthy development on our soil of our people's mental and spiritual creations. We want to see a free and independent and whole Armenia.

For the last 600 years we have been living with the consolation of a spiritual fatherland. But, hereafter, we demand the emancipation of our confiscated territories, which together with the boundaries of present Armenia, will reestablish a free Armenia, as rightfully designated by President Wilson. We want the return of our sacred Mount Ararat, biblically renowned for Noah's ark—Mount Ararat the granite pedestal of our spiritual life and power; our silent witness to our rededication and sacred devotion to the rebirth of our homeland.

Today, after 50 years, we weep no more, we stand proud and victorious before the peoples of the world, shielded by the armor of our ancient religion, our advanced learning and our perpetuated culture. Our minds are clear, our hearts beat with the assurance of the sun of justice and with the verdict of the righteous judge. We appeal to humanity, we appeal to our beloved Government of the United States and to its diversified citizenship to join us in our prayers and in our pleas for justice on the occasion of this 50th anniversary of genocide of the Armenian people.

May the Lord bless the peaceful memory and soul of our 1½ million dear martyrs.

My dear friend the Honorable Congressman DERWINSKI, I urge you to be one of our spokesmen for our demands and our plea of justice. You and your fellow Congressmen speaking out on behalf of captive nations have won the heartfelt gratitude and friendship of millions of persons. We respect and love you and bless your humanitarian efforts.

[From the Armenian Mirror-Spectator, Apr. 24, 1965]

OUT OF SMOULDERING ASHES

The Armenian people in Turkish-occupied Armenia had existed in the numbness of a virtual state of slavery since 1375, when the

last Armenian kingdom in Cilicia fell prey to the invading Memelouks. In the 19th century, after the influx of Western ideas of liberty and democracy into the country, the leaders of the Armenians awakened, and there was a general stir and cry for reform and for a limited amount of self-determination. The alternatives were eternal slavery or death.

The Turkish Government since Sultan Hamid had chosen to close the Armenian question by the alternative of death. After sporadic massacres in the 19th century in which many thousands of Armenians were killed by the Turks, the great crime began in 1915, 7 years after the young Turk Government had declared a new constitution promising "liberty, equality, and fraternity." Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, together with Enver and Jemal, headed the Government. They, with the consent and encouragement of many Turkish officials, started the deportations and atrocities. Talaat gave the orders.

April 24, 1915, is the day on which hundreds of Armenian leaders in Istanbul were taken into Government custody and killed. The marches in the interior provinces that soon engulfed all villages, towns, and cities, had already begun, and although there was Armenian defense in many areas, 1½ million Armenians succumbed to slaughter, after tortures and atrocities. The massacres continued after 1918, when the mask of World War I was gone, in Transcaucasia under the leadership of Kemal.

The Turkish Government had its way in the complete domination and usurpation of the western part of the Armenian historical homeland and part of eastern Armenia. Other Christian nations and people who had shown some sympathy to Armenians previously, ignored the Armenocide and did not intercede on behalf of Armenians, though they acknowledged with gratitude the help of many Armenian soldiers that fought for the Allies. There were notable exceptions, men who tried to stop the massacres or to aid the Armenian cause, men such as Dr. Lepsius, Lord Bryce, Gladstone, Morgenthau, Nansen, Woodrow Wilson, and others.

The Armenians in Armenia and those in the Dispersion have not forgotten their friends; nor have they forgotten their Turkish enemies; nor shall they ever forget their martyrs. On this, the 50th anniversary of the great crime, they remember that lives, homeland, and \$35 billion in savings and property were lost to the grace of the Turkish Government and mob. They remember that the world has not yet recognized the need for restitution, and that Turkey itself will never even admit its crime and its present distortions of history. These Armenians feel that the cause of justice is never outdated.

And they realize that out the smoldering ashes and the bodily ruins of death and decay, a small Armenia was born and has made tremendous progress and contributions to the universal cause of education, scientific advancement, arts, and the renaissance of its own cultural heritage. Turkey, by comparison, with much more land and many millions more population, has not made any significant contributions in these fields, even with its billions of dollars of foreign aid.

As an ancient people, Armenians have experienced the flow and ebb of many regimes and many wars, and they know that peace is the only answer.

[From the Blackstone Valley News Tribune, Whitinsville, Mass., Apr. 21, 1965]

A HISTORY OF ARMENIAN MASSACRE

(By Mrs. Samuel Sagharian)

The local Armenian Americans have organized a committee to coordinate local efforts on behalf of the national observance for the 50th anniversary of the Turkish mas-

sacres of the Armenians. The committee has been organized from the chapters of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, the Armenian Relief Society, and the organizations of the Armenian Apostolic Church. The executive committee is made up of the following:

Honorary chairman, Rev. Sahag Vertanesian, pastor of Soorp Asdvadzadzin's. Co-chairmen: Mr. John Moscofian, Mr. George Papazian. Public Relations: Mrs. Samuel Sagharian, Mr. Horan Hougasian. Program committee: Mr. Archie Misakian, Mr. Samuel Sagharian, Mr. Varkis Arakelian.

Subcommittee members: Mrs. Haganoosh Egegian, Mrs. Siraphi Johnson, Mrs. Louise Mantashigian, Mrs. Varter Bedigian, Mrs. Jeannette Sisolian, Mrs. Varsenig Papazian, Mrs. Horan Hougasian, Mrs. Archie Misakian, Mr. Carl Tosoonian.

The anniversary commemorates the opening of a systematic 4-year-long harassment of Armenians by Turks during the period of 1915-18. On April 24, 1915, Turks bent upon the virtual genocide of Armenian people arrested more than 100 Armenian intellectuals in Constantinople, transported them into the interior, and murdered them.

In the months and years that followed, Armenians were subjected to a devastating war tax, their towns and villages were pillaged, and their men were forced into Turkish labor battalions, later to be slaughtered.

All males 12-45 years of age were abducted from their families and homes and were killed. Older men, women and children under 12 were deported to the Syrian desert in northern Mesopotamia, though many did not survive this journey. Women were attacked and murdered. Children were put to the sword, property was stolen, and homes were impounded.

According to experts, a million and a half Armenians were killed, while another million were permanently scarred, sickened, and maimed. It is estimated that about one-half of all known living Armenians in 1915 were victims of the Turkish genocide. In addition, 2,050 churches and 203 Armenian monasteries were seized, with a total value estimated at a billion dollars. A mere 10 percent of all Armenian clerics in the affected areas survived attendant atrocities. Only one prelate was spared; the others brutally murdered. Hundreds of Armenian churches were converted into armories and houses of ill repute or were razed. Estimated loss to the Armenian nation during the 1915-18 period has been set at \$36 billion.

Famous historian Arnold Toynbee called his account of the massacre "Armenian Atrocities: The Murder of a Nation." During the last session of Vatican Council II, the Armenian Hierarchy, addressed the matter to the Fathers of the Council meeting at St. Peter's Basilica, describing the persecution as a horrible crime perpetrated upon the Armenian people. On December 6, 1915, Pope Benedict XV referred to "the most unhappy Armenian people (who) have been brought close to extinction."

Mr. DONOHUE. Mr. Speaker, at this time of the 50th anniversary of the cruel and inhuman Armenian massacre of infamous history it is most fitting that the U.S. House of Representatives should suspend its business in order to express its great horror and deep sorrow concerning this awful example of man's inhumanity to man and to pay just tribute to the faithful and courageous people of Armenia.

Back on the 24th day of April in 1915 and during the following several weeks, thousands of Armenian leaders in all walks of life were arrested throughout the Armenian communities, by Turkish

authorities, in the middle of the night and deported in groups to distant areas and a great number were murdered with extreme cruelties.

At the same time young Armenians who had been faithfully serving in the Turkish Army were disarmed and murdered by their Turkish fellow soldiers under the orders of their officers.

Having decimated, in this frightful manner, the country of its leaders and fighting men the Turkish Government then next proceeded to deport the entire Armenian population in historic Armenia to distant, desolate regions in Turkey.

Nearly 2½ million Armenians, mostly old men, women, and children, were forced to abandon their homes, their businesses, their belongings, their churches, and schools to form caravans for a terrible journey which reached from the Armenian Plateau to the hot sands of the distant Arabian Desert.

It is estimated conservatively that 1½ million weak and defenseless human beings died in the course of that indescribably inhuman journey from hunger, thirst, exposure, or at the murderous hands of cruel gendarmes and Turkish and Kurdish ruffians all along the way.

Mr. Speaker, the full extent of this most barbarous happening of unprovoked and senseless murder and rapine of even innocent women and children will never be known but even a summary account of only a very small part of such a baseless and brutal political crime is more than enough to cause any decent civilized human being to be filled with horror and revulsion.

However, the most amazing and remarkable thing in this long and excruciating visitation of persecution, injustice, and extreme suffering is that the Armenian people retained their faith, their courage, their beliefs, and their hopes and survived as a Christian nation.

It is unhappily true that their national existence is even now dark and discouraging, under the domination of brutal atheistic communism but, by our recognition here this afternoon, we express our determination and our conviction that neither we nor they will ever despair about their future liberation.

Those of us who have lived among American-Armenians as friends and neighbors know full well why the native people of Armenia will never give up their fight for freedom. The American-Armenians have been second to no other nationality in accepting their share of the burden and contributing their full measure of sacrifice to the development and progress of this country.

In private life the American-Armenian is an honest, industrious, cooperative citizen in his community.

When our Nation has been attacked by armed aggression, the Americans of Armenian origin have distinguished themselves in all ranks of our Armed Forces, and may be justly proud of their military record here.

In the fields of business and professional life in America, the Armenian descendant has exhibited the highest qualities of character and accomplishment.

Having lived and worked among Armenian-Americans practically all my life, I can personally state my own conviction that the spirit of the homeland, as evidenced by the descendants, will never be defeated by any type of barbaric persecution.

As a fellow American, I take heart and courage from their example and the example of the valiant people in their native land.

The struggle of Armenia today is essentially the same struggle in which the United States and all other Christian nations are now fiercely engaged against the most ruthless enemy the civilized world has ever known.

Mr. Speaker, as we, then, today salute the martyrdom, the faith, the courage and the dedication of the Armenian people let us here renew our pledge to persevere in our common fight against the modern Communist enemy until the free cause of the United States, Armenia and all other peace-loving nations is achieved and may the Almighty speed that happy day.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to extend their remarks on the subject of this unspeakable occurrence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RONCALIO). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

BIRTHDAY OF TANZANIA

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, today is an especially important date in the Republic of Tanzania, for it marks the first birthday of the Republic created 1 year ago by the merger of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. On this memorable occasion, we wish to send warm felicitations to His Excellency, President Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania.

The merger was a surprise to many, who viewed the two governments as ideologically at variance and who considered such a major political step unlikely at a time when both countries had just been through political crises. Predictions differed. Some felt that union would not last. But a reassessment at the end of the first year shows that already important steps have been taken toward consolidating and strengthening the union.

Physically the two countries resemble each other little. Tanganyika is a large east African country nearly 363,000 miles square in area. The greater portion of the land consists of an immense plateau. Tanganyika is also the site of Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa, snowcapped the year round even though it is only 3° south of the Equator, and of Lake Victoria, the second largest fresh water lake in the world. By way of contrast, Zanzibar is an island—or rather two islands, Zanzibar and Pemba—lying off Africa's east coast. The islands are low-lying, studded with bays and inlets, lush with tropical vegetation, and fragrant with

the aroma of cloves, the main product of Zanzibar.

Furthermore, differences between Zanzibar and Tanganyika were not limited to physical features alone. The Government of Zanzibar was viewed as drifting ever further leftward, while Tanganyika was pictured as friendly to the West though nonaligned.

What brought these two countries together? One of the forces was probably the appeal of the idea of unity in east Africa. The four east African territories of Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Uganda, and Kenya were functionally coordinated under the British colonial administration, and the idea of an eventual east African federation is still a potent force. Shortly after the merger of Tanganyika and Zanzibar last spring, the President of the new Republic of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, called once again for an east African federation of Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya.

In any event, on April 26, 1964, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged into a single sovereign state. The articles of union provided that the new republic would be governed by the constitution of Tanganyika pending the adoption of a new constitution. Zanzibar would retain a separate executive and legislature to handle domestic affairs, but national matters—external affairs, defense, immigration, trade, customs, taxes, and police powers—would be dealt with exclusively by the executive and parliament of the United Republic.

The first year of the union has witnessed the implementation of the articles of union into a workable governmental system. The police force has been successfully integrated. Foreign relations have been taken over exclusively by the union government. Gradually the diverse institutions and policies of the two countries are being integrated, and the two countries are genuinely merging into one. A new development plan has been drawn up by the union government.

On this important anniversary we salute you, President Nyerere, Vice President Karume, and the people of Tanzania, and express our best wishes for the continued successful development of the Republic of Tanzania.

OREGON SENATE MEMORIAL— GRANDE RONDE DAMS

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, one of the river basins that suffered severe damage during the December-January flood disaster in the Pacific Northwest is the Grande Ronde Basin, of northeast Oregon. An engineering and feasibility report by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the development of dams of the Grande Ronde River and Catherine Creek in the basin is currently before the Secretary of the Army for approval. It

is most important that these projects be authorized and constructed as soon as possible.

The Oregon State Legislative Assembly, in Senate Joint Memorial 6, has memorialized the Congress and the executive department in support of these projects, and it is my pleasure to submit the memorial herewith:

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 6

To His Excellency, the Honorable President of the United States, to the Honorable Stephen Ailes, Secretary of the Army, and to the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled:

We, your memorialists, the 53d Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, in legislative session assembled, most respectfully represent as follows:

Whereas there has been designated by the Corps of Army Engineers a damsite on the upper Grande Ronde River in Union County, Oreg., known as Spring Creek damsite; and

Whereas there has been designated by the Corps of Army Engineers a damsite on upper Catherine Creek in eastern Union County, Oreg., known as Catherine Creek damsite; and

Whereas these damsites designated as such are a part of the multipurpose water development program of the Columbia River Basin; and

Whereas, if the Spring Creek damsite and the Catherine Creek damsite are developed to their full potential by the construction thereon of dams, substantial benefits in the form of flood control, farmland irrigation, and recreational development would be realized in Baker, Union, Wallowa, Grant, and Umatilla Counties in northeastern Oregon: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

1. The Honorable Stephen Ailes, Secretary of the Army, is memorialized to take all steps possible to insure that projected multipurpose dams be constructed as soon as possible on the Spring Creek damsite on the upper Grande Ronde River in Union County, Oreg., and on the Catherine Creek damsite in Union County, Oreg.

2. A copy of this memorial shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Army, and to each member of the Oregon congressional delegation.

Adopted by senate March 22, 1965.

CECIL L. EDWARDS,
Secretary of Senate.
HARRY J. BOIVIN,
President of Senate.

Adopted by house April 2, 1965.

F. F. MONTGOMERY,
Speaker of House.

TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING: CORRECT PACKAGING ABUSES

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KASTENMEIER] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today truth-in-packaging legislation to deal with various packaging practices which have grown up within our marketing industry.

Not so many years ago a shopper in a grocery store purchased commodities out of bulk supply. She asked for a pound

of cookies and the clerk behind the counter weighed out a pound of cookies. Almost all commodities were handled out of bulk. In short, the retailer purchased food in bulk from a manufacturer or processor and broke them down into units for the customer.

Today our modern supermarket offers an astounding array of prepackaged merchandise ranging from food items through hardware and drug items. Food is broken down into packaged units by the manufacturer or food processor.

Through these showplaces of American ingenuity and diversity the American housewife obtains the foodstuffs which make Americans the best fed people in the world.

In this world of prepackaged splendor, however, there has crept a disturbing amount of misleading and deceptive packaging practices and unfair trade practices:

Net weight and other important information is often printed in too small type.

Net weight and net contents information does not appear at the same place on all packages.

Packages are oversized even when considering the fact that the contents will settle during transit.

"Giant," "jumbo," "large economy size" often offer no savings over smaller containers of the same brand.

Pictures on packages grossly misrepresent the contents.

Claimed "servings per package" have no meaning to the consumer.

Fractions of ounces are used for no apparent reason other than to frustrate comparison shopping.

This bill seeks to deal not only with the packaging aspects which confront the shopper in the supermarket, but also the industry conditions which give rise to these practices. The bill seeks to—

First, provide the means for the American consumer to know what she is buying;

Second, extend the spirit and substance of the antitrust laws to the relatively new form of nonprice competition of packaging; and

Third, eliminate the unfair trade practices that have developed along with packaging gimmickry and deception.

My bill directs the Food and Drug Administration—for food, drugs, and cosmetics—and the Federal Trade Commission—for other consumer commodities—to promulgate regulations that will require packages to accurately and clearly give essential product information and fairly represent the contents.

The bill is similar to that introduced earlier this year by Senator PHILIP HART, of Michigan, and incorporates changes in the language to meet certain criticism of the packaging industry of earlier bills. The principal changes include:

First. Once a standardized volume is established for a given commodity, any shape container may be permitted.

Second. No rules would be allowed which could outlaw existing standardized containers such as the various standard can sizes.

Third. No weight or measures standards could be established for packages under 2 ounces.

The bill would deal with the so-called "kitchen and bathroom" items which make up the great majority of products sold in the modern supermarket. The average household spends almost one-third of its budget on these items and the current packaging practices are increasingly depriving the consumer of value in his purchases in this area.

Based on my own family's experience, the housewife makes every effort to spend this portion of the family budget with care. In some cases this is easy. She can tell the difference in price between different brands of vegetables in standard size cans. But she quickly is lost in a maze of fractions and higher mathematics when it comes to comparison shopping for other items.

A Wisconsin State legislator recently cited interesting facts in support of a truth-in-packaging bill he had introduced in the Wisconsin State Legislature. State Senator Martin J. Schreiber cited a typical problem faced by a housewife in purchasing soap powder. One actual case he cited was a choice between three sizes of the same brand of soap powder:

The "king size" package contained 5 pounds, 11 ounces, and cost \$1.33.

The "giant size" package contained 3 pounds, 5½ ounces, and cost 79 cents.

The "regular size" contained 1 pound, 6 ounces, and cost 32 cents.

It is difficult to tell at a glance or even with a pencil and paper which is the best buy. However, the "king size" label and the "giant size" label suggest that they are a better buy.

Long division will show, however, that the best buy in this case was the "regular size" package. It cost 1.45 cents per ounce, while the "king" and "giant" sizes cost 1.46 cents per ounce and 1.48 cents per ounce, respectively.

Clearly the manufacturer who preprints the package in this fashion has no control over the prices charged by the retailer and the result is that these labels have no particular meaning for the consumer and can be misleading.

This also holds true for "cents off" deals preprinted on packages by the manufacturer. He cannot control the price charged by the retailer and the price charged may be the normal retail price.

I recently received a letter from a Wisconsin housewife, highlighting another packaging device. She wrote that she had purchased two 1-pound packages of potato flakes within a 5-month period. The price had increased from 69 cents to 79 cents and the claimed number of servings had risen from 20 to 25, but the less expensive first package contained the equivalent of 7 pounds of ordinary potatoes and the higher priced one only 6½ pounds.

This illustrates how irrelevant packaging information can be to the actual contents of the container. A provision of my bill would establish serving standards so that the term "25 servings" would have some meaning to the housewife planning meals and not just be used to suggest increased contents.

Other provisions of the bill would—

First, require the net weight or contents to be printed prominently on the front panel of all packages;

Second, prohibit the use of misleading pictures on packages;

Third, prohibit cents-off deals or "economy sized" designations by manufacturers which imply a control over retail prices they may not have;

Fourth, provide means for standardizing package weights and measures for specific types of commodities so the shopper can compare prices without dealing with fractions of ounces; and

Fifth, provide industry with an opportunity to participate in the formulation of these packaging regulations.

Hearings are being held this week in the Senate Commerce Committee on this very language. While it may be difficult to write language to assure that the regulations will not stifle normal growth in the industry, it is not impossible. Furthermore, the evidence shows that some regulation is needed.

This legislation has been before Congress for several years. It has been the subject of hearings and the growing congressional concern over these practices has been similarly of public record for some time. Yet the conditions persist, demonstrating that the industry is not capable of self-regulation in this respect.

The time has come for the packaging industry to assist Congress in writing legislation which will both eliminate the deceptive packaging practices while avoiding any stifling of the development of new products or growth in the industry.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES IN TURKEY IN 1915

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Flood] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, April 24 of this year marked the 50th anniversary of an event of World War I almost forgotten, the outright extermination of the Armenian communities in the Ottoman Empire. At the beginning of that year there were close to 2 million Armenians in the sultan's sprawling domain, and about half of these were living in their historic homeland in eastern Asia Minor. By the end of that terrible year nearly all of them had been uprooted from their homes—only those residing in the sultan's capital city of Constantinople were spared through the tireless efforts of the United States Ambassador, Mr. Morgenthau and many hundreds of thousands had been massacred outright.

Most of those who were spared this cruel but quick form of death were doomed to suffer longer in the course of forced marches, but they also shared a similar fate under circumstances of brutality and cruelty unsurpassed in the history even of the blood-stained East. Barely one-tenth of the total number managed to survive this secretly planned and most carefully executed first case of genocide in all modern history. Thus the Armenian people, who throughout their long and turbulent history had

steadfastly clung to their ancestral homes, and who in the opinion of those who knew them had long been regarded as the most energetic, industrious and progressive element in the Ottoman Empire, were carried off as if by some affliction early in the First World War.

The causes for this tragedy are numerous, but the real cause was that the Armenians, always oppressed and robbed and violated by the unruly Kurds and unscrupulous government officials, had asked for reforms and improvements in their status. When these were not forthcoming, and the Turks proved unwilling to do anything for the Armenians, then the latter had appealed to European governments for their good offices. These governments, being aware of the prevailing misgovernment in the Armenian provinces of Turkey, had urged the Turkish Government to introduce some reforms for the betterment of the lot of the Armenian people. The Turks had agreed to do this, but they never forgave the Armenians for seeking outside intervention. They felt that one way to avoid foreign intervention was to eliminate the Armenian element in the country. The First World War offered them the golden opportunity to do this. And they proceeded in this hideous task in a most ruthless manner, their sole purpose being the extermination of all Armenians regardless of age and sex. Unfortunately they nearly succeeded in this total genocide, and today there remain barely 50,000 Armenians in a country where there were nearly 2 million before 1915.

On April 24 of this year, on the 50th anniversary of the Armenian massacres in Turkey, all Armenian communities throughout the world and their friends everywhere observed that black anniversary and prayed in memory of more than 1 million Armenian victims of this unprecedented campaign of genocide.

AGAINST HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE APPROPRIATION

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. OTTINGER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, the House has voted an additional \$50,000 to the Committee on Un-American Activities to permit it to undertake an investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. In my view, this bodes ill for the cause of civil rights.

In the first place, this represents a further extension of nonlegislative investigations by the committee. I believe these investigations to be unconstitutional and in derogation of our basic freedoms. A congressional committee has no business investigating and organization or individuals solely for the sake of exposure, no matter how undesirable the organization may be. The only proper function for a congressional committee is to consider legislation and con-

duct such investigations as are necessary to determine the need and nature of such legislation.

There is an apparent need for more effective criminal laws to deal with violence against civil rights workers and Negroes who are asserting their rights in the South. Much of this violence seems to be perpetrated by members of the Ku Klux Klan. Investigation of the need and nature of new laws should be performed by the Judiciary Committee, which has been responsible for all previous civil rights legislation.

An even greater danger to the cause of civil rights arises, however. Virtually every civil rights leader has been cited frequently in the House Un-American Activities Committee files and publications which have been used by committee members and foes of civil rights as evidence of Communist infiltration in the civil rights movement. For example, during the 1963 civil rights bill debate, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS] read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 30 pages of quotes from Un-American Activities Committee files inferring that 59 persons prominent in the NAACP were Communist affiliates or sympathizers. Included were the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr. Ralph Bunche, Roy Wilkins, A. Philip Randolph, Jr., Thurgood Marshall, and Robert Weaver.

From this, the gentleman from Arkansas concluded that the NAACP was "subversive." There have been similar instances.

There is a real danger that the committee investigation of the Ku Klux Klan will be only a thinly disguised excuse for a later investigation of supposed Communist infiltration into the civil rights organizations. Indeed, several southern colleagues who spoke in favor of the committee appropriation indicated that the civil rights organizations should be investigated for Communist influence.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my prophecy does not prove true, but I foresee the day when every Congressman interested in promoting constitutional rights in this country will deeply regret this latest House Un-American Activities Committee appropriation. This committee, with five of its nine members from the Deep South, is more likely than not to give the Ku Klux Klan a "once over lightly," and then turn with a vengeance on the civil rights groups.

It is noteworthy that virtually every civil rights leader in the House and every Negro Representative present voted against this appropriation, including the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] and the gentlemen from Michigan [Mr. DIGGS and Mr. CONYERS]. These distinguished civil rights leaders certainly would not have opposed a genuine and effective inquiry into more effective legislation to combat violence by the Ku Klux Klan.

Finally, to give the Committee on Un-American Activities more money to extend still further its jurisdiction is indeed a travesty. The committee already has the distinction of being the fourth ranking in terms of appropriations of

any committee in the House. It certainly has more money for less accomplishment than any committee.

In my opinion, this latest appropriation will haunt the House for many years to come and the investigations initiated pursuant to it will bring no credit to this noble body.

MILWAUKEE: BIG LEAGUE CITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RONCALIO). Under previous order of the House the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. REUSS] is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the major league season opened in Milwaukee on April 15. The day was cool and cloudy.

Fans who like to root for the home team could not forget that next year "their" Braves would be playing for Atlanta, not Milwaukee.

Circumstances were hardly favorable for a large attendance.

Yet 33,874 Wisconsin baseball fans turned out, demonstrating once again that Milwaukee is a big league city that loves big league baseball.

The excellent attendance on opening day added still another entry to the long record of outstanding support Milwaukee has given to the Braves.

The opening day crowd this year should remind baseball's fans and owners of the many other crowds that packed Milwaukee County stadium to build a 12-year average annual attendance of 1,583,027—a figure surpassed by only one other National League club.

Milwaukee has proved itself a big league town; there can be no point in any further "tests" of the thoroughly demonstrated enthusiasm of Milwaukeeans for major league baseball.

Mr. Speaker, the leaders of major league baseball have often appeared before committees of Congress and pledged to operate "responsibly" and "in the public interest."

Yet the oligopolists of baseball have decreed that Milwaukee, a proven major league city with a proven ability and willingness to support amply a major league team, is to be left without major league baseball after the 1965 season.

Unless something is done, Milwaukee will become the first, but—and I hope my colleagues from Cleveland, Kansas City, and Cincinnati in particular will note this—not the last major league city in the 20th century to lose big league baseball entirely.

Baseball's moguls cannot justify their abandonment of the loyal fans and supporters in Milwaukee as meeting their often-stated promise to operate responsibly.

The opening game attendance April 15 spotlights to burden on the club owners to remedy that irresponsible action which they approved last year.

Fortunately, there is a responsible and public-spirited course of action they can take if they will.

Let them proceed forthwith to expand baseball by four new franchises for the 1966 season and to create from the new and existing teams three more geographically compact leagues.

Let them also agree upon greater sharing of television revenues to equalize competition and to wipe out an incentive for clubs to engage in profit-seeking city hopping.

Baseball has promised to operate in the public interest. Let it now fulfill that pledge.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. MATHIAS (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), through May 15, 1965, on account of illness.

Mr. ST. ONGE (at the request of Mr. McGRATH) for the balance of the week, on account of illness in family.

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. McGRATH), for May 3 and 4, 1965, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. FULTON of Tennessee (at the request of Mr. ALBERT), for 15 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SAYLOR, for 60 minutes, on Tuesday, April 27, 1965; and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. PHILBIN, for 60 minutes, today; to revise and extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members at the request of Mr. MACKAY, to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BINGHAM, for 45 minutes, on Wednesday, April 28.

Mr. HUNGATE, for 30 minutes, on Wednesday, May 12.

Mr. REUSS, for 10 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

Mr. PUCINSKI.

Mr. ANNUNZIO.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MACKAY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mrs. KELLY.

Mr. ROOSEVELT.

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 327. An act to provide assistance to the States of Oregon, Washington, California, and Idaho for the reconstruction of areas damaged by recent floods and high waters; to the Committee on Public Works.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MACKAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.)

the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 27, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

981. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting amendments to the request for appropriations made in the budget for fiscal year 1966 for the Department of Agriculture and proposed provisions for the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior (H. Doc. No. 154); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

982. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the Touchet division, Walla Walla project, Oregon-Washington, pursuant to section 9(a) of the Reclamation Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) (H. Doc. No. 155); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

983. A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a report on the number of officers assigned or detailed to permanent duty in the executive part of the Department at the end of the third quarter of fiscal year 1965, pursuant to section 8031(c), title 10, United States Code; to the Committee on Armed Services.

984. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics), transmitting a report listing Army, Navy, and Air Force contracts negotiated under authority of sections 2304(a)(11) and 2304(a)(16) of title 10, United States Code, during the 6-month period ended December 31, 1964, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304(e); to the Committee on Armed Services.

985. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, with respect to the Reserve Officers' Training Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

986. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the annual report of the Department for fiscal year 1964; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

987. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a proposed draft amendment to the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

988. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of unnecessary costs resulting from the entry into the military supply system of items identical or similar to items previously eliminated or to standard items that were retained, Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

989. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of unnecessary costs incurred in the production of T208 telescope mounts as a result of an inaccurate and incomplete technical data package, Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

990. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of unnecessary retention of high-value land, Fort Gordon, Ga., Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

991. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of lack of proper inspection and effective maintenance practices for communication and electronic equipment in certain strategic Army Corps units at Fort Hood, Tex., Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

992. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of procurements of spare parts and

assemblies in excess of current needs by the U.S. Marine Corps, Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

993. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of unnecessary procurement of office furniture, Department of Labor; to the Committee on Government Operations.

994. A letter from the Chief Commissioner, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to two cases involving the Colorado River Indian Tribes, namely Dockets Nos. 185 and 283-A, with copies of the papers relating thereto, pursuant to section 21 of 25 U.S.C. 707; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

995. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to permit the compelling of testimony with respect to certain crimes, and the granting of immunity in connection therewith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 7585. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, with respect to the taxation of banks, savings and loan associations, and other institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS of North Dakota:

H.R. 7586. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for the inclusion in the computation of accredited services of certain periods of service rendered States or instrumentalities of States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin:

H.R. 7587. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to certain distributions of money by corporations which have been electing small business corporations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 7588. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to remove certain limitations on the amount of deduction for contributions to pension and profit-sharing plans made on the behalf of self-employed individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHELF:

H.R. 7589. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, in order to make unlawful, as unreasonable and unjust discrimination against an undue burden upon interstate commerce, certain property tax assessments of common carrier property, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAY:

H.R. 7590. A bill to incorporate the Sixth United States Infantry Association; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDADE:

H.R. 7591. A bill to amend the Bank Merger Act so as to provide that bank mergers, whether accomplished by the acquisition of stock or assets or in any other way, are subject exclusively to the provisions of the Bank Merger Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 7592. A bill to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the use or manufacture, in certain cases, by or for the United States of any invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7593. A bill to repeal the excise tax on amounts paid for communication service or facilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 7594. A bill to establish a Federal Commission on Alcoholism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina:

H.R. 7595. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize transportation at Government expense for dependents, accompanying members of the uniformed services at their posts of duty outside the United States, who require medical care not locally available; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H.R. 7596. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to remove inequities in the active duty promotion opportunity of certain Air Force officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SAYLOR (by request):

H.R. 7597. A bill to establish the veterans reopened insurance fund in the Treasury and to authorize initial capital to operate insurance programs under 38 U.S.C. 725; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SIKES:

H.R. 7598. A bill to provide an appropriation for a preliminary examination and survey for improvement of Lynn Haven Bayou and Canal, Fla.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H.R. 7599. A bill to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to permit marketing orders applicable to pears to provide for paid advertising; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 7600. A bill to regulate interstate and foreign commerce by preventing the use of unfair or deceptive methods of packaging or labeling of certain consumer commodities distributed in such commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H.R. 7601. A bill to provide for the retirement of \$30 billion of interest-bearing obligations of the United States held by the 12 Federal Reserve banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WATTS:

H.R. 7602. A bill to amend section 1263 of title 18 of the United States Code to require that interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors be accompanied by bill of lading, or other document, showing certain information in lieu of requiring such to be marked on the package; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7603. A bill relating to the reserve for bad debts for income tax purposes in the case of banks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McDADE:

H. Res. 346. Resolution establishing a Committee on the Captive Nations; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. THOMAS:

H. Res. 347. Resolution expressing the disapproval of the House of Representatives of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1965; to the Committee on Government Operations.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

214. By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alaska, relative to endorsing S. 1091, a bill relating to the exploration and development of the Continental Shelf; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

215. Also, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to a study being made of the flood prevention control aspects of the Eel River and its tributaries; to the Committee on Public Works.

216. Also, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relating to the construction of dams on the Eel River; to the Committee on Public Works.

217. Also, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida, relative to a request for designation of a highway from Tampa, Fla., to Miami, Fla., as a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

218. Also, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to requesting the continuation of present levels of Federal support for soil and water conservation districts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

219. Also, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii, relative to the Congress amending all Federal laws granting subsidies to any industry or agricultural pursuit, to require compliance with the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture.

220. Also, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to requesting Congress to promote the protection of our gold reserves; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

221. Also, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, relative to the Missouri River States Committee reaffirming and urging early and favorable action by the Congress so that construction may be started assuring the beginning of another phase of the uses of the waters of the Missouri River Basin; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

222. Also, Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, relative to endorsing the orderly development program for the Columbia Basin Commission; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS (by request):

H.R. 7604. A bill for the relief of Bartul Ivcevic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H.R. 7605. A bill for the relief of Weenice Joan Sharma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 7606. A bill for the relief of Pyung Ok Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7607. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Flora El Tawil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JARMAN:

H.R. 7608. A bill to provide for the free entry of one automatic steady state distribution machine for the use of the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KASTENMEIER:

H.R. 7609. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Sook Ihn Saw; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY:

H.R. 7610. A bill for the relief of Siu Chun Tsu Chao; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 7611. A bill for the relief of Muriel C. Greaves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7612. A bill for the relief of Kaestner George Phillips and his wife Miriam Olive Phillips; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7613. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Prestigiacomo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7614. A bill for the relief of Lorna Gloria Reid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 7615. A bill for the incorporation of the Merchant Marine War Veterans Association; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 7616. A bill for the relief of Benito Caldas and Carmen Caldas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

181. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Board of Commissioners of Martin County, Stuart, Fla., relative to requesting continuation of the policy of providing technical assistance to soil and water conservation districts without new costs to landowners and operators; to the Committee on Agriculture.

182. Also, petition of National Bicycle Dealers Association, Inc., Wickliffe, Ohio, urging Congress to enact legislation for bicycle paths as an integral part of our highway system; to the Committee on Public Works.

183. Also, petition of Association of Highway Officials of North Atlantic States, Trenton, N.J., relative to resolution petitioning Congress to direct the Secretary of Commerce to develop highway needs of the Nation, and recommending an additional Federal-aid highway program expanding the Interstate System; to the Committee on Public Works.

184. Also, petition of Federation of Homemakers, Arlington, Va., requesting the House of Representatives to create a new standing committee to be known as the Committee on Health and Safety, to consider legislation in these specific fields; to the Committee on Rules.

185. Also, petition of Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Washington, D.C., relative to urging continued efforts to oppose curtailment of veterans' benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

186. Also, petition of Local No. 534, Boston Cement Masons & Asphalt Layers Union, Boston, Mass., requesting Congress to allow the automatic rate reduction on temporary Korean excise taxes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

187. Also, petition of Southern Interstate Nuclear Board, Atlanta, Ga., relative to extending the provisions of the Price-Anderson indemnity legislation for an additional period of 10 years; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

SENATE

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1965

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Father of all mankind, we come conscious that our best contrivings and our wisest plans will stand but as mute monuments of futility in a valley of dry bones unless upon them all Thou shalt breathe the breath of life.

If at last, chastened by Thy immutable laws, a shattered world is to leave behind mutual slaughter, exploitation, suspicion, and hatred, and is to march together, no matter how long and steep the climbing way, toward a fairer earth in which nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall learn war any more, only Thy pillar of cloud and of fire can lead to that golden era.

Anxious about our national welfare, as with all nations we stand in the valley